

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Eccliaſtical Affairs.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

No. IV.

RIDICULOUS MINORITIES.

COME, reader, let's be gay for once, and join society in its laugh against minorities. In truth, it needs no effort on our part, for, every now and then, the lurking humour which sleeps out more than half its existence within us, wakes up, quite unexpectedly, in a choking chuckle, and communicates, as if by contagion, a spirit of uncontrollable fun to all the graver faculties. Judgment frowns horribly—but all to no purpose—some mischievous sprite tugs sideways at the wrinkles on his brow, and, spite of himself, they widen, flatten, and disappear, and give place to a gleam of irrepressible mirth. We can't help it. There is something provokingly ludicrous in the position of a very small minority. We have been there, and so we know something about it, and we could well forgive the world for laughing, for we caught ourselves holding both our sides. What it is which constitutes the risive stimulus in the thing—whether it be the contrast between the intense earnestness of will which braves the world's opinion, and the abrupt nothingness of the result—we profess not to explain. But the fact thrusts itself right into one's midst without asking leave—and all the reasoning in the world won't fortify you against an outburst of merriment, whenever the idea comes vividly before you.

All ages, we suppose, have had their "ridiculous minorities," and all ages have laughed at them. The end at which they aim may be truly glorious—it makes no difference—the disproportion between that end, and the means available for securing it, is the real provocative of mirth. Men whose thoughts have come to ripeness about a generation too early, only to be shriveled up and blackened by the frosty atmosphere of prevalent opinion—whose souls are in travail with projects so unlike those of the day, that society does its best to stifle them as monsters, the moment they see the light—who go forth in stripling attire, with sling and stone, against the giant evils before which whole armies have quailed—whose energies are all born and suckled of faith, and are, therefore, strangers to the voice of human calculation—whose serious purpose walks to the base of mountains, and says, "Be ye removed, and be ye cast into the midst of the sea"—such men, whatever may be their object, occupy a position which is infinitely amusing to the whole world of day-book and ledger reformers, and are watched with as much diversion, as if they had undertaken to walk through the highway of the metropolis on their hands. And they must be content with this their inevitable lot—nor will it do them any harm if occasionally they give in to the common humour of our nature, and laugh too as heartily as the majority.

But, then, having made merry with the awkwardness of their position, as men do sometimes when they find themselves unexpectedly in serious difficulties, they may not improperly ask themselves whether small minorities effect nothing more permanently useful than the tickling of other people's fun. Are they, in reality, before their times? Is not the coming generation born of their labours? Are not majorities, the most triumphant, the children, in direct lineage, of ridiculous minorities? In the world's history, surely, they have something

to accomplish, all impracticable as they are. Let us see what that is.

"A very splendid scheme," said some contemporary of the first navigator, when the man's idea of taming old Ocean into regular service was originally broached—"but, as common sense tells you it can't be done, how much better to apply your talents to something that can!" Well! the schemer was as headstrong as your impracticable men generally are—he found some fool to agree with him—they spent years in constructing a boat—went to sea, and perished. "Ah! I predicted what would be the end of it!" observed the prudent Mentor whose advice was not followed—"two lives thrown away upon what every one could tell them must be a dead failure." And yet, out of the rash deed of that little minority came the world's navy and the world's commerce. Nobody predicted that.

"What folly," contemptuously remark your wise men of the political world, "to be pushing forward extreme opinions, which, however true in themselves, society is not prepared to receive." Folly, is it? But wherefore folly? By what process is the world to be made ready to receive them, save by resolutely pushing them forward? Must not every invading army have its advanced guard? And every circle, however small, must it not have its extreme distance from the centre? How many years back is it, when what is now practical moderation constituted the insane dreams of a small minority? The outer line of opinion has been moved forward, and a still more extreme opinion has broken ground. And what is the consequence? Why, that every sentiment on the hither side of it is now deemed fit for prudent and cautious men to entertain. It is your minorities that haul up your majorities.

Now, gentle reader, we pray you to look at this. Common opinion walks about the world as a very decent, quiet, respectable impersonality, with which every sensible man may shake hands without periling his credit. But who made it decent, quiet, and respectable? A ridiculous minority. Not long ago, common opinion was anything but common. When on the outermost verge of the world of thought, everybody laughed at it as impracticable. Whence, then, the alteration? Why, a little minority went a long way ahead of it, and instantly what was before extreme became moderate. The advanced guard moves forward, and the whole army follows it—so that the position occupied by the former a few months back, amidst the laughter of all on-lookers, is now taken up by the latter, with peculiar self-complacency, as a practical basis for future operations.

We have watched this process with some amusement. Five years since, Dissenters denounced all mention of the separation of church and state, as an extreme which none but zealots could contend for. Well! a very small minority did contend for it incessantly, undeterred by the mirth which their enterprise provoked. Then came the Anti-state-church Conference, which aimed at organisation with a view to the diffusion of sound views on the question. The Conference was a minority—but the effect of their determination to move on was, that the great body of Dissenters came up to the position just quitted, and held it to be nothing but prudence and moderation to agitate the question of "separation," if only it were done without formal organisation. Onwards went the impracticables once more, and actually introduced the subject to constituencies. Onwards moved also the moderates, and talked of organisation for the purpose of enlightening men's minds on the principles of Dissent, as a reasonable thing—a thing that sane men might attempt without incurring the risk of being regarded as idiots. And so it has been up to this moment. Ridiculous minorities have hauled up public opinion to heights which were once contemplated with shuddering awe.

The truth is, we are none of us fully aware of the immense influence exerted upon the mind of society, by a single attempt, even if unsuccessful, at reducing a thought into the form of a fact, and at giving to an abstract principle "a local habitation and a name." The first effort, as we have said, may be fruitless—laughably fruitless. But, having been made, some one repeats it with all the advantage gained from experience of former failure. He, too, breaks down—but, then, hundreds who see his fall begin to ask themselves whether the thing may not, after all, be done, and

to exercise their ingenuity in the doing of it. And all this familiarises the popular mind with the idea that there is no impossibility in the case—that, on some fine morning or other, somebody may succeed—and that the question remains only a question of time. And when once matters have arrived at this pass, the main difficulty is surmounted. Folks will then be prepared to listen to your proposals, as seriously made, and seriously to be pondered. Minorities are the very best, the most efficient—we had almost said, and we believe we might say it with truth, the only instructors of mankind.

Well, then, the world may have its laugh, and welcome. We have no objection to be merry likewise. But "ridiculous minorities" do some right good work for all that. The paviours who deliver themselves of a sound, half-way between a snort and a groan, every time they let their beetle drop upon a block, may provoke a laugh amongst by-standers—but it is not the less true that they pave the streets. The tugging, and puffing, and grimacing, and all that kind of thing which characterise the exertions of very small minorities may afford easy people an uncommon deal of fun—but then, it is they who elevate public opinion, and prepare the way for all great and salutary changes. All honour to them therefore, say we! If they have truth with them they may well afford to stand a little of the world's ridicule. And if they persevere, the object for which they contend will be presently recognised by the mass as no laughing matter. At all events, they should be the last to be scared from their course by a few broad grins.

THE JESUITS.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a long account of the past and present state of the society of the Jesuits, the principal part of which it takes from a work recently published at Leipsic. After giving the early history of the Jesuits, their decline and their re-organisation, it informs us that they have now fourteen provinces (the term given to the countries or cities in which they have establishments), viz., Rome, Sicily, Naples, Turin, Spain, Paris, Lyons, Belgium, England, Ireland, Austria, Germany, Maryland, and the Missouri. On the 1st of January, 1838, they had in these provinces 173 establishments, and 3,067 members; on the 1st of January, 1841, they had 211 establishments, and 3,565 members; and on the 1st of January, 1844, 233 establishments, and 4,133 members, having thus, in six years, increased by 60 establishments, and 1,068 members. In 1844, according to the same authority, the number of members was increased to 4,527. In concluding its statistical details, the *Constitutionnel* says:—

"It will be seen that the success of the company of Jesus has been constant during late years in all the provinces. It has everywhere gained ground; it has everywhere extended and consolidated its empire; but the most marked progress has been made in Paris and Lyons. The object of the principal efforts of the society in our days, is not the conversion of Pagans and Infidels; it has not, as it had two centuries ago, more than 2,000 missionaries in the Indies, Japan, and America; proselytism in distant countries is now only a commercial speculation, an affair of money. The Society for the Propagation of the Faith paid to the Company of Jesus, in 1844, the sum of 336,092*l.* 32*s.* for 134 priests, 30 novices, and 61 brothers, whom the society had devoted to the service of the missions among the infidels. The field of battle chosen by the Jesuits in the nineteenth century is Europe—Europe, which has thrown off the Papal yoke, but which the Pope and the society of Jesus would bind by new chains at the foot of the pontifical throne. Such is the position of the society of Jesus in the world. There is little, we believe, changed in the provinces of France. The fathers are there divided into small groups; but they are not less numerous, active, or wealthy. Their apparent dispersion is become a pretext with the government for inclining more towards the clergy."

The following is the account given of the Jesuit establishments in England and Ireland:—

"The province of England contained 140 Jesuits in 1841, and 164 in 1844. The Jesuits have 33 establishments, houses, colleges, residences, or simple houses. They show themselves more openly than in other countries, and the colleges and houses are generally called by the name of some saint. Thus, they have the college of St Ignatius, St Michael, St Stanislaus, St John the Evangelist, St Thomas of Canterbury, &c. Their principal establishment is the college of Stonyhurst in Lancashire. It contains 20 priests, 26 novices, and 14 brothers. The province of England has 20 missionaries at Calcutta. The English government protects them as much as the Protestant missionaries, and even assists them at the present moment to establish a college specially devoted to China. The vice-province of Ireland contained 63 Jesuits in 1841, and 73

in 1844. They possess in Ireland the colleges of Clongowes, Tullabeg, and Dublin. In Dublin they have recently founded a second college."

THE NEW REFORMATION IN GERMANY.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes accounts from Breslau, which state that on the 8th instant M. Ronge was arrested in that town, at the moment when he was about to start by the railway for Brieg, where he intended to celebrate divine service. He was forthwith conducted before M. Hernsk, the President of Police; but the nature of the charge and of the examination did not transpire. He was set free "provisionally," and continued his journey. A letter from Berlin, dated Sept. 16th, says:—"Official notice has been given to Dr Schmidt and Dr Masken, that, according to his Majesty's decree, all assemblies of the 'Friends of Light,' whether public or private, have been prohibited."

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—We understand that several of the leading Dissenters of Glasgow, lay and clerical, met on Tuesday morning at breakfast, in the Assembly rooms, for furthering the formation of an Anti-state-church Association in Glasgow. The company was highly respectable. Several important matters connected with the proposed association were discussed, and a large and influential interim committee appointed to take the requisite steps for the formation of the society.—*Glasgow Argus*.

THE LIVERPOOL CHRISTIAN UNION CONFERENCE.—The meetings for the promotion of Christian union, to which reference has recently been made in our columns are to commence this day in the Assembly rooms, Liverpool. A numerous attendance of influential ministers and laymen is expected. This movement, our readers will recollect, originated with the Free Church party. The *Witness*, the organ of that body, has a curious article on the subject. It calls upon Protestants to engage in an evangelistic confederacy in the spirit of the league and covenant of other days:—

"We have assuredly come round," says the writer, "in the cycle of events, to the original necessity for the old bands and covenants. The further a nation, as such, recedes from Protestantism, the more imperative the need which exists, that Protestantism should form its old internal republic—a power within that of the state, organised to assert the great interests which the state not only refuses to assert for it, but on which, when it finds them unprotected, it is itself the first to trample. Such was the condition of things in which covenants originated before; and such is the condition of things which has again returned upon us."

Indeed, the whole article breathes the spirit of Protestant ascendancy and Orangeism; and, if such be the policy which the Liverpool meeting is intended to subserve, says the *Patriot*, English Volunteers can have nothing to do with it.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW ON THE POSITION OF THE CLERGY.—The *Quarterly Review*, like the *Times* newspaper, has finally given up the advocacy of Tractarianism. In the current number we find the following low church views of the clerical office:—

"The great trial of the English clergy—the test of their fitness for the English people—is a distinct perception of their actual position as regards the rest of society. . . . The real danger of the recent movement in the church, is the total isolation of the clergy from the sympathies, from the hearts, and from the understandings of the people. The energisers of the hour are a mere unintelligible enigma to the popular mind. . . . The party to whom we allude, have been straining themselves in a vain effort to resuscitate a dead system of things. The clergy can no longer command, but they may persuade with irresistible force; their persuasion, however, must be purely moral and religious, as contradistinguished from sacerdotal persuasion. Many causes—none, indeed, which ought to make us despair of their proper and legitimate influence—have altered their position. They can no longer stand alone on an intellectual as well as a religious eminence. The awe in which they were invested, as wiser as well as holier than the rest of mankind, has passed away; they are not the exclusive, or even in any peculiar degree the pre-eminent cultivators of letters, of arts, or of philosophy. The mass of the clergy are, no doubt, and must henceforth be, inferior in general knowledge to many of the laity in their respective parishes; and if, on the strength of their position, on the sanctity of their ordination, they pretend to assume a superiority which they cannot support; if, where they are not intellectually superior, they do not confine themselves entirely to religious guidance . . . they will lose their proper power, by straining after that which is unattainable, which neither is nor can again be their prerogative. The knell of ecclesiastical authority is rung."

STATUE OF DR WATTS.—Although, by the new appropriation of Abney park as a cemetery, the mansion in which Dr Watts passed a portion of his peaceful life, has been removed, it has been resolved to perpetuate his memory and association with the spot by other and more classic means. A subscription has accordingly been opened, headed by Mr Hankey, the eminent banker, for placing in the cemetery a statue of the Reverend Classic of the People, as Dr Watts has been termed. The height of the statue is eight feet three inches; and that of the pedestal on which it stands, is twelve feet; the whole being executed in Portland stone. The commission has been executed by Mr Bailly, R.A., whose usual charge for such a statue in Portland stone is £500; but, in consequence of his estimation of Dr Watts's character and talents, he undertook to execute the work considerably under that sum. The statue is simple, yet dignified; and embodies the spirit of Watts's character and writings, which beam with freedom, toleration, and piety. The setting-up of this statue should not lead persons to infer that Dr Watts is buried here, for he rests in Burhill fields, where Lady Abney and Sir John

Hartop erected a handsome tomb over his grave.—*Illustrated London News*.

THE WANTS OF THE CHURCH.—The *Morning Post*, with amusing sangfroid, enters into a calculation to show that, in England, "twenty-three more bishops are wanting, and eight thousand more priests and deacons. Let tithes be restored, and let the sacred tenth be acknowledged as the minimum of our offerings from what God gives us, and ample funds would be provided for this increase of labourers in the harvest." A modest claim truly!

CHURCH RATES.—At a vestry meeting of the parish of St James and the hamlet of Pockthorpe, convened on Thursday, the 25th inst, an attempt to levy a church rate of 1d. in the pound was resisted by the inhabitants; and an amendment, proposing an adjournment for six months, was carried by a large majority.—*Norfolk News*.

DONCASTER CHURCH RATE.—On Friday last, after three days' poll, this contest ended in the triumph of the state church. The Dissenters of Doncaster proved recreant, and the sacred principles they profess to hold dear have been ruthlessly trampled in the dust. It is true the victory has been gained, by a sacrifice of all that is fair and honourable. But a nice sense of honour is not a saving grace in the eyes of a state church. With her, money is "the pearl of great price." Wesleyans and Independents have vied with each other in bending the knee to this impudent imposture. The only strife amongst them has been how they could most contemptuously repudiate their faith in the voluntary principle, and fling themselves and their religion beneath the chariot wheels of an insolent and corrupt church. There are, however, a few noble exceptions to this disgusting subservience, and the rate, though carried at the poll, will probably never be collected. Steps are being taken to prevent this, and the high church party may be taught that they have not yet trampled all the British spirit out of the nation. The numbers at the close of this poll were—for the rate, 646; against it, 199! To show that this result is no test of feeling of the town, more than 1,000 votes remain unpollled, the greater part of whom are Wesleyans and Dissenters!—*From a Correspondent*.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE ALBERT.—We regret to state that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has met with an accident which, although slight, is likely to confine him to his room for some days. On Saturday, previous to going up to town, the Prince was coming fast down stairs, when his foot slipped, and he sprained his ankle.

THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.—Mr William James Chaplin and Mr John Laurie were sworn into office on Saturday at Guildhall. Mr David W. Wire is appointed under-sheriff to Mr Sheriff Laurie; and Mr C. Burcham, of Red Lion square, under-sheriff to Mr Sheriff Chaplin. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the late sheriffs, Alderman Hunter and Alderman Sidney; and certain civic officers having been re-appointed, the Common-hall adjourned.

THE LATE CASE OF ASSAULT.—Thomas Topp was immediately dismissed from the services of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and every possible reparation has been made to the poor woman. It is right to mention that the dog employed by Topp was not a bloodhound, but a young, and not at all ferocious puppy, of three months old. This, at all events, somewhat mitigates the atrocity of the man's conduct.—*Chronicle*.

THE SMALLEST IMPROVEMENT THANKFULLY RECEIVED.—The difficulty, it seems, with railways is to invent a whistle that shall give intimation to another train of approaching danger. We are sure the public would be too grateful for any improvement of the kind, especially as they now find that, if they lose their lives on a pleasure excursion, it is paying rather too dearly for their whistle.—*Punch*.

The *Times* correspondent, and five other gentlemen of the press who attended her Majesty's movements on the Continent, were charged £1 4s. each for breakfast on board the Prince of Prussia steamer. Coffee was set down at 10s. 6d., a mutton chop at 8s., and eggs at 2s. each individual.

NAMES OF MINISTERS WHO ARE, OR HAVE BEEN, IN THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—13 Scots, 3 Welsh, 1 French, 1 Ireland, and 11 Homes; 15 Browns, 4 Grays, 5 Whites, 2 Blacks, 3 Reds, and a Green; 8 Roses, a Primrose, a Lily, a Gowan, a Wood, a Forest, a Hill, a Craig, and a Cavin; 12 Peebles, 7 Burns, and a Burnside; a Peat, a Bog, and 5 Muirs; a Foot, a Broadfoot, a Proudfoot, a Shank, 2 Cruickshanks, and a pair of Patons; a Laird, a Freeland, 10 Grants, and a Charter; 2 Guns, a Cannon, and a Sword; a Lion, a Lamb, a Todd, a Kid, a Hog, and a Bullock; 3 Marshalls, a Sheriff, 2 Constables, and a Baillie; 19 Smiths, and 6 Taylors, 4 Millers, and 3 Bakers, 2 Cooks, and 3 Gardeners, a Mason, 2 Wrights, and a Webster, a Herdsman, a Shepherd, a Clerk, and 2 Foremen; 15 Walkers, 11 Stalkers, a Hopper, and a Trotter; 4 Hunters, a Falconer, a Fisher, and 2 Forresters; 5 Stirlings, 2 Martins, a Swan, and a Crow; 9 Smalls and 11 Littles; 1 Littlejohn and 2 Meiklejohns; 12 Youngs and an Auld; a Harper, a Piper, and a Singer; a Story, a Tory, a Lee, a Bell, and a Spark; a pair of Tawes and 2 Couples, joined with Hope of Lamington. What can prevail against a church formed of such materials?

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Earl of Shrewsbury has thrown open his magnificent collection of paintings at Alton Towers, twice a week, and the gardens and pleasure grounds daily, for public inspection.

CHOLERA MORBUS AT WHITEHAVEN.—The cholera has just broken out in Whitehaven, in Sensome street, where six persons have been attacked, two of whom have died. The introduction of the disease is attributed to the presence of a large dunghill, which, in spite of remonstrance, has been allowed to remain polluting the atmosphere and endangering the lives of the public. There are other places besides Whitehaven where filthiness of a like kind requires attention. In Gloucester, where the cholera of 1832 left such fatal remembrance of its ravages, it seems to have failed to produce a general conviction that pestilence and death are the natural results to be expected from an atmosphere impregnated with the miasma from putrescent heaps and open stagnant ditches, filled with dead dogs and cats and every description of disgusting and pestilential objects. In Sweetbriar street this abomination will exemplify itself to the olfactory organs of any person within a hundred yards of the unwholesome nuisance; but, as the surrounding property belongs in a great measure to a clerical corporation, we are afraid there is little hope of improvement till the law is made far more summary than at present against parties who allow their property to become hot beds for the propagation of mortal disease.—*Gloucester Journal*.

BLOCKING UP THE STREETS.—The worst of our street reformers in London is, that they are *always* mending, and *all at once*. The principal thoroughfares are ever under repair, never repaired. The Metropolitan Paving Boards appear to think streets—as some divines have thought men—only made to be mended. A new piece of pavement is scarcely allowed time to consolidate before it is broken up to be altered. And this process, we have said, is going on in all parts of the town at once. At present, the passage along Fleet street is interrupted; the Strand is in the same predicament; trenches have been opened at Charing Cross; Holborn is under repair; the rammers have just been removed from Cheapside; and some very suspicious operations in the Old Bailey look as if they were about to intrude upon Ludgate hill—which, by the bye, was blocked up a few weeks ago. Cabs, busses, drays, carts, and wheelbarrows, are obliged to leave the main way and thread the labyrinthine intricacies of narrow lanes constructed on the principle of carrying the passenger back to his starting-point. The vehicles, which at all times fill our broadest thoroughfares from side to side, meet, jostle, and lock, in by-ways where two can barely pass. The traveler, hurrying on to railway or steam-boat station, sees his driver pull up at the sight of an unexpected "No thoroughfare," dart with professional quick-wittedness up some side-street, and get blocked up—if it is early morning, among the market-carts of Covent Garden, or the flocks and droves of Smithfield—if past noon, amid the carriages crowding in all directions from the vicinity of the Bank. There he sits, immovable as the enchanted prince whose sitting-organ was transformed into black marble, and watches the relentless hands of the church-clock traveling equably round to the moment when the punctual train or steamer starts.—*Spectator*.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The Right Rev. Dr Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, who is at present on a visit to his son-in-law, the vicar of Huddersfield, has been taken seriously ill at the vicarage. We understand that it is a return of the fever which originally compelled his lordship to leave India.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A new club is forming in Westminster, to be called the Prince of Wales's Club, for the special accommodation of the Directors of Railway Companies.

WHO HAS THE LION'S SHARE?—A grant of £500 has been obtained from government, by the National Society, to meet the expense of an inquiry into the statistics of education among the children of the poor throughout England and Wales.

SIR R. PEEL'S EQUAL JUSTICE.—Ireland has been all agog to see how Peel would deal with the Marquis of Downshire's revolt at Lisburn. It was an ostentatious defiance to provoke the *supersedeas*. It was argued that Peel must make the sauce for the goose sauce for the gander, that he must Watsonise the Marquis for very decency in the show of justice. A Lisburn *battue* was indeed looked for, a grand massacre of the Orange magistrates, beginning with the rebellious Marquis; but the Premier being a true dunghill cock, bully to the little, craven to the strong, out comes the announcement in the *Dublin Gazette* that the Marquis of Downshire is appointed—

To the Colonelcy of the "Royal South Downshire regiment of Militia," in succession to the lamented Marquis. And further, the same *Gazette* announces that his lordship's brother, Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, has been appointed to the Lieutenant-colonelcy of South Downshire, *vice* the Marquis promoted. The disposal of militia commissions is vested in the lieutenants of the respective counties, subject, however, to the approval of the Irish executive.—*Examiner*.

ILLNESS OF EARL SPENCER.—Earl Spencer, we regret to state, is labouring under a severe and dangerous illness at his seat, Wiseton-hall, near Bawtry. Mr J. E. Morey, the mayor of this borough, has been in constant attendance upon his lordship during the last few days, and, with the skilful assistance of Dr Overend, of Sheffield, performed an operation which, we are glad to learn, has relieved his lordship from immediate danger. His lordship's medical attendants from London reached Wiseton on Wednesday evening by railway. The statement of the indisposition of the noble Earl produced a sorrowful feeling in this town and neighbourhood. *Doncaster Gazette*. [Later accounts state that the noble earl is doing well. Mr Keate, who was sent for to attend his lordship, has returned to London, and left his patient out of danger.]

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.

HARVEST.—The harvest in this vicinity is in rapid progress. The farmers complain that the wheat crop has been much injured by the incessant rains; that notwithstanding the glorious fine weather with which Providence has recently favoured us, still irreparable damage has been done to the grain; the quality is not only inferior, but the quantity is below average.—*Yorkshireman*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—A well-informed correspondent, writing from Lincoln, on Monday last, says:—"There is an immense quantity of wheat in this vicinity which no sickle has touched; and much that has been cut is still exposed, the precarious state of the weather precluding the possibility of stacking. The crop here will be generally deficient; the wheat is small in the ear and poor in the grain. The farmers are becoming very apprehensive of the result; one who has 1,200 acres in cultivation told me he had not one quarter of his corn secured, and that a considerable time must elapse before a large portion of his wheat would be ripe, as there is no sun to mature it. Wheat rose 4s. a quarter in our market last Friday.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Considering the season of the year, the weather during the greatest part of this week has been very cold: days as well as nights have been frosty, and more than once has the icy pool proclaimed the approach of winter. In consequence of this, potato tops have been withered, and the reapers have been somewhat impeded in their progress. On Wednesday, most of those who went to the field were obliged to return, the straw being so cold and stiff that it could not be cut. There is yet a considerable quantity of both wheat and oats to be housed; but there does not seem to be much fear entertained for its safety. Towards the end of next week potatoes will be ready for getting, and it is considered that there will be a good crop.—*Fylde Correspondent of Preston Guardian*.

The reports which have reached us since our last, respecting the progress made with the harvest in the north, are not of a character to allay the excitement previously felt on the subject. The heavy rain which fell up to the 21st inst. was succeeded by dry but unusually cold weather. Sharp frosts were experienced on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd inst., and though the temperature has since risen, the shift of wind to the southward threatens a return of wet. The interval of dry weather has hitherto been of too short duration to admit of much corn being carried, and the extreme cold has prevented that not before ripe making much progress to maturity. It is, therefore, feared (and not without reason) that the more backward parts of the kingdom may fare even worse than the south; and as the reports of the yield from the forward districts do not by any means improve as thrashing is proceeded with, the estimates of the results of the harvest become daily more discouraging. These considerations have had their effect on the minds of sellers as well as buyers; and, with a greater inclination to purchase, less disposition has been manifested to sell. The upward movement has consequently continued, and, at some of the principal markets, materially enhanced terms have been paid for wheat.—*Mark Lane Express*.

IRELAND.—From Ireland the complaints in regard to the potato crop are becoming general; even along the west coast, where the crop was previously stated to have escaped injury, the root has, it is stated, been discovered to have been attacked. In the southern parts of the island the bulk of the grain had, we are informed, been got in, and even in the north the fields were fast being cleared. On the whole we are disposed to think that the harvest will turn out better in Ireland than on this side of the channel. The rise in the English markets had had the effect of causing an advance in the value of both wheat and oats.

IS THERE SUFFICIENT FOOD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE INHABITANTS UP TO NEXT HARVEST?—A writer in the *Mark Lane Express* has some very sensible remarks on this important subject; and comes to the conclusion that there is not. He therefore recommends government at once to rescind all duties on grain for a year, in order to avoid the great distress and misery which else will inevitably follow. He adds, "Necessity has no law." This is one plea for such a measure, and the example of Belgium is another.

IRELAND.

GALWAY, SEPT. 22.—The wheat harvest is nearly completed in this district. The produce is considerably below the usual average, but the grain is in good condition, and not much injured in quality by the inclement weather. Our dry limestone soil can endure a deal of rain without being the worse for it. A great proportion of oats remain uncut, though generally ripe enough for the sickle. It is a most abundant crop, and, to judge from the opening price of this market, will amply repay the farmer. The weather is now propitious. A bright sun, with a brisk wind from the north, favours the operations of the field, and thousands of sturdy labourers are this day employed in reaping and stacking. Another week of such weather will go far to ensure the safety of all the yet standing grain. Potatoes are abundant and good. The taint, which has caused such lively apprehensions in England and on the continent, has not appeared here. In Dublin, and some counties on the north side of the city, where the heavy clay soils retain the surface water, it has done, and is still doing much injury, but light porous land is happily free from it.

TRALEE, SEPT. 20.—THE POTATO DISEASE.—We are not aware that the vegetable distemper has actually developed itself in our county, though there

have been not a few failures. In a few weeks more we shall be able to ascertain with certainty.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

ATHLONE, SEPT. 19.—There are some complaints of the potato crop in this neighbourhood, but not so much as that stated to be in other parts of Ireland.—*Athlone Sentinel*.

HARVEST ON THE CONTINENT.

The Prussian papers contain most deplorable accounts of the famine expected in Prussia and Pomerania. The *Berliner Vossische Zeitung*, speaking of the district of Coenitz, says that, at the present moment, the produce of this year's crops may be very accurately ascertained, as well as the means existing for carrying us into next year. When we remember, according to the accounts of the inhabitants of this unfavoured district, that the harvest is a poor one, both as to quality and quantity—that means in reserve, whether of money or of produce, are always wanting—that a good crop is only sufficient to supply the inhabitants with bread till Christmas—that from that time they live upon potatoes—and that great want is felt immediately after a bad harvest—we look to the future with sorrowful forebodings. Last year's produce was small; the winter and spring, however, were got through in the hope that this year's harvest would be plentiful. The continued drought and heat of last year, combined with the very wet spring of this, have prepared new troubles for the farmer; he finds this year no indemnification for the past: on the contrary, he sees with affright that he is far worse off than in August, 1844, and that various diseases, arising from bad nourishment (dysentery, for example) are spreading abroad. All kinds of corn have produced little more than enough for seed for the coming spring, and in many cases not that; the potato crop has failed, and for all kinds of food prices are already not only high, but are expected to rise considerably. With these high prices, there is no prospect of assistance from the neighbourhood, for from sixty to seventy miles round a similar dearth is felt, and the large purchasers that have been in the neighbourhood have added their quota towards raising the prices. We read so much in the newspapers concerning the failure of the crops in Masuren, Lithauen, and in other places, that we wonder how life is to be supported during the next winter and spring. Loud complaints of the bad harvest are likewise heard in Koelsin, in Pomerania. The harvest there is reckoned among the worst for the last thirty years, and it is feared a famine will occur in the spring.

According to a statement in the *Dutch Staats Courant*, two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the potato crop has been spoiled in Holland, by the prevailing disease, so that the crop this year, instead of amounting, as it did in 1844, to upwards of fifty millions of bushels, will only amount to one-third or one-fourth of that quantity. Supposing the various kinds of grain to yield as well as they do in ordinary years, the extraordinary failure of the potato crop will alone produce a deficiency of food which it will be very difficult to supply. The accounts from Belgium state that the deficiency of the potato crop, in that country, will be at least as great as in Holland. The Dutch and Belgian governments have, therefore, acted very wisely in not losing a single week in removing all obstacles to the importation of food from abroad. In consequence of their having taken this course so promptly, large supplies of grain, rice, and potatoes are beginning to flow into both countries from Germany and England. We learn that as many as 10,000 bags of rice have already been shipped from this country by one person, as well as considerable quantities of grain of other descriptions; and it is stated that orders for many thousand tons of potatoes have been received in this country from the same quarter, which will be despatched when the crops are ripe.

The accounts from the South of Spain and other parts describe a melancholy state of the crops; which, after promising a most abundant harvest, have been either entirely destroyed or seriously injured by the tempestuous weather, which seems of late to have been general throughout Spain.

EXPLOSION OF GAS AND SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the inhabitants of Fleet street and its vicinity were alarmed by a loud report and smashing of glass, while smoke and flame were seen to issue from the rooms over the *Nonconformist* office occupied by the Registration agents for the League, at East Temple Chambers, in Whitefriars street. It appeared that the housekeeper, on going in as usual to prepare the rooms, perceived a strong smell of gas, and called a lad, who came into the room with a lighted candle. Immediately a loud report took place, and the room and furniture were quickly on fire. The Farringdon-street engine was speedily on the spot, and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the rooms in which the explosion occurred. We regret to add that the unfortunate woman was severely burnt, while her clothes were destroyed. She now lies in a very dangerous state. The poor boy was also injured by the fire, but not so seriously. The escape of gas which caused the accident is supposed to have arisen from its not having been turned off at night.

THE LEAGUE BAZAAR.—The free trade bazaar is fixed to commence on the 15th October. The Free Trade hall is to be fitted up as a Tudor hall, with gorgeous decorations, under the superintendence of Mr Grieve, of the Italian Opera house and Drury-lane theatre, the gentleman who gave such high satisfaction and obtained almost universal commendation for his decorative transformation of Covent Garden theatre.—*Manchester Times*.

MAGISTERIAL SEVERITIES AND LENIENCY.

A PARALLEL.

CLERKENWELL.—A poor boy was brought before Mr Combe, one day last week, charged with obstructing the public thoroughfare by selling fruit on it.

Police-constable 398 deposed that he saw the prisoner with a basket on the footway in Brill row, Somers town, on the previous morning, at nine o'clock. Witness told him to go away; he went away, but again placed his basket of apples in Brewer street. The passengers were obstructed in their progress, and witness took him into custody.

The prisoner, in defence, said he had stood in Brill row for the last seven years without being once disturbed; he had no other way of getting his living; he had been in Covent-garden market on that morning.

Mr Combe: What? Covent Garden market on Sunday morning?

Prisoner: Yes, sir, the market is open till nine o'clock. I bought a few apples, and strove to sell them.

Constable: The Commissioners of Pavement have given directions to clear the streets.

Prisoner: I was only striving to get my living as I have got it for the last seven years.

Mr Combe: You must pay 5s.

Prisoner: I have no money.

Mr Combe: Then you must go to prison for five days.

Another poor lad, who was selling his fruit under the same circumstances, was, in default of fine, sent to prison for five days. Neither used any bad language, nor assaulted the police.

BOW STREET.—Two well-dressed young men were charged before Mr Twyford, last week, with stealing a knocker from the door of the Candidate Assurance office, 345, Strand. They gave the names of William Stanley and Thomas Henmore.

A young woman named Pearce saw the prisoners go up to the door, wrench off the knocker, and walk away with it.

Constable F 27 deposed to having questioned the prisoners respecting the charge, but they denied all knowledge of the occurrence. He then went to look at the door of the assurance office, and, finding the knocker was really gone, followed the prisoners into a public house, and took them into custody. He found the knocker in their possession.

The prisoners said they had been dining out, and had drunk too freely. They knew nothing about the affair until they found themselves in the lock-up.

Mr Twyford observed that it was in his power to commit them for the higher offence of felony; but, by another act of parliament, he was enabled to regard the possession of the knocker by them as a misdemeanour, and to punish them by fine or imprisonment (with or without hard labour) for being found with property which had been "unlawfully obtained." He was very unwilling to sentence two young men like them to a term of imprisonment; but he should fine them each £5, or commit them for a month in default of payment.

The fines were paid, and the prisoners, after thanking his worship, withdrew from the dock.

THE LEG OF A CAPTAIN TORN OFF.—On Saturday, Captain Owen Williams, of the *Alfida* schooner, from Glasgow, engaged with a steamer to tow his vessel up to Runcorn. A hawser was passed to the steamer for that purpose, and, on the word being given to go a-head, it was found that by some means the captain's leg had become entangled in the hawser, and he could not be rescued until his foot was literally torn off above the ankle. He was immediately taken ashore in great agony, and conveyed to the dispensary, where, two hours after he was brought in, the stump was amputated about the middle of the calf, in a most masterly and scientific style, by A. B. Steele, Esq., of Hampton street, one of the honorary surgeons of the institution. We are happy to hear that the unfortunate patient is now pronounced out of danger.—*Liverpool Journal*.

MR EATON.—This gentleman is seriously indisposed at his seat in Cambridgeshire, and fears are entertained if he can recover from his severe attack of illness.

THE SECRET OF GREAT WORKERS.—They are always tranquil and orderly, and, being possessed of incessant activity, they never lose a moment. They apply their whole mind to what they are about; and, like the hand of a watch, they never stop, although their equal movements in the same way almost escape observation.

A MR J. H. HAMMOND, of Columbia, U.S., who has thought proper to address two letters to Thomas Clarkson, in defence of slave-breeding and slave-trading, asserts his firm belief in this horrible blasphemy—viz., "That American slavery is not only not a sin, but especially commanded by God through Moses, and approved by Christ through his apostles!"

ANOTHER CLERICAL DELINQUENT.—A clergyman of the Church of England, Mr James West, has been committed for trial, at the Lambeth Police office, for illegally pawning goods from his ready-furnished lodgings. He is nephew of a nobleman holding the highest appointment in her Majesty's household, and his father has large property.

APPROACH OF WINTER.—In the neighbourhood of Stoke, on Tuesday evening, the water was frozen to the thickness of nearly half an inch. A flock of teal, birds which usually make their appearance in November, were observed on Ham Moor, on Wednesday.—*Somerset County Gazette*.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN MORDAUNT, BART, M.P.—We regret to announce the demise of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart, Member of Parliament for the southern division of Warwickshire. The melancholy event took place on Saturday morning, at Walton house, Warwickshire. It will be remembered that the unfortunate gentleman had his hand shattered last week whilst out shooting, since when he never rallied. The deceased was in the 37th year of his age.

THE TRADE OF ENGLAND.

(From the Spectator.)

In the Thames the clear autumnal sun of Monday morning shone on a scene that no other time or place perhaps could parallel. About two hundred merchantmen, averaging fully three hundred tons each, richly laden, crowded the Pool, newly arrived from every point of the compass, from regions near and remote. The custom-house officers were at their wits' end. Rough, hasty captains of the sea crowded around them, tendering reports which they had not hands enough to receive, much less to "write them in their books." Next day the consequences of the plethora were felt in every counting-house in the City. The daily report of imports and shipping published by the Custom-house, and usually delivered early in the morning, was not distributed till past midday. Yet all this crowding and obstruction were, to the equable current of British trade, no more than an occasional crowding of carriages in the Poultry about four p.m. is to the average of street passengers in London. The docks and the river held their usual quota of vessels before the new comers arrived, and the daily arrivals since have not fallen below the customary amount. The out-ports experienced a similar spring tide of arrivals about the same time. But accidents of this kind, although unimportant in relation to the movements of commerce—or rather, because they are unimportant—place in a striking point of view the extent to which our country is dependent upon trade. The gallant fleet that arrived on Monday with all its freights is but a drop in the ocean of English commerce; yet how many families have been maintained by the labour expended in preparing the cargoes for which it has brought returns! How many wives and children are dependent on the mere carpenters and sailors who fit out and navigate the vessels! How many wealthy families would have shrunk in their circumstances had He who "holds the winds in the hollow of his hand" let them loose to submerge this pacific armada! How many families well to do in the world must have been stunted in their little daily luxuries, had its cargoes been engulfed in the ocean! And what would be the consequences of any permanent obstruction to the commerce of which it forms a small part! What are the consequences of those permanent obstructions that do exist in the form of restrictive laws? Who shall measure that forbidden commerce, number that absent marine, count the families unemployed and unfed?

ECCLIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.—On Friday, a parliamentary paper, obtained by Mr W. Williams, the member for Coventry, was issued, containing further returns of grants for support of all religious denominations, and for building and repairing churches, &c. The first part of the document has reference to all grants of public money for the support of all religious denominations in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, except the colonies, including expenses of visitation and excursions of bishops, archdeacons, and clergy, or connected with foreign embassies and missions, distinguishing the amount received by each denomination. It appears that from 1830 to 1844, inclusive (a period of fifteen years), the church of England had grants of public money amounting to £4,441 3s. 2d.; the church of Scotland, £349,908 10s. 9d.; the church of Rome in Ireland, £136,152; Protestant Dissenters, England, £27,514 12s. 3d.; and the Protestant Dissenters, Ireland, £424,261 1s. 9d. In the same period the expenses of the clergy connected with foreign embassies and missions amounted to £88,742 17s. 5d., and the expenses of bishops and clergy on journeys of visitation and passages out and home, £7,199 1s. 10d. The expenses of building and repairing churches and chapels, including the drawback of duty on materials used, were—in England, £226,952 18s.; in Scotland, £66,791 5s. 9d.; and in Ireland, £277 7s. 9d. The amount received by the Church Building Commissioners for interest on exchequer bills, loans, &c., was £59,665 8s. 9d. The amount of the arrears of tithe and expenses, &c., under the Tithe Million and other acts, for the relief of the clergy in Ireland, was £957,496 13s. 7d. The expenses of the commissions for building new churches in that period amounted to £56,349 16s. 10d., and the expenses of the commission for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales were £317,800 10s. 3d., and those under the head of "Ecclesiastical purposes," £23,300. The result shows that, in the years mentioned, £2,745,853 8s. 1d. was expended for the purposes set forth. The second branch of the return shows the grants of public money for the "building and repair of churches and chapels" of all denominations from 1800 to 1829. In England, the total was, for churches, £1,588,401 19s. 7d.; in Scotland, £68,564 15s. 6d.; and in Ireland, £633,745 14s. 2d., of which £2,113 3s. 1d. was granted for building and repairing Roman Catholic chapels. The grand total applied under the second head of the return was £2,290,712 9s. 3d. The details of the two returns are given in papers annexed to them.

It is the popular belief in some parts of Hampshire that the black fever, mercifully sparing human beings, has seized upon the potatoes!—*Sherborne Mercury*.

BISHOP PHILPOTTS AND MR HATCHARD.—When the cholera visited Plymouth, Mr Hatchard was one of the most indefatigable visitors of the plague-smitten people. When the cholera visited Exeter, Bishop Philpotts fled from the episcopal palace, and shut himself up in a lone house at Livermead Sands, Torbay. These facts must not be forgotten by the people.—*Western Times*.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS.—The annexation of Texas to the United States of America has raised the price of human chattels from thirty to fifty per cent., and the effect of this will be a most powerful stimulus to the slave trade, and to the breeding of human beings for sale. "The domestic slave trade," the *New York Express* says, "was never livelier than it is now in most parts of the South and West. The rush of emigration to Texas is prodigious, and the purchase of slaves for that market is beginning to be prosecuted with astonishing vigour. The trade towards New Orleans, and the routes via the Red River, are thronged with slaves." We copy the following from the *River State Review*, a paper published in Marion, Alabama:—

"Negroes sold last sale day at the Court house rather high, it seems to us, for the buyers and times, but most assuredly not too high for those compelled to part with them. Fellows brought near 650 dollars average; one brought as high as 692 dollars. Women sold for from 500 to 610 dollars, one only bringing the latter sum. Girls about 14 years old sold from 370 to 400 dollars. Some families sold in proportion much less."

THE ESCAPE OF SLAVES. says an American paper, seems to be going on in all quarters with increasing rapidity, and the state of Maryland is agitated by it in an unprecedented manner. Recently, in this state, nearly a hundred slaves started for freedom in company, a remarkable occurrence, the details of which will be found in our foreign intelligence. The slave-holders have evidently been struck with amazement and consternation by it. The following extracts from the papers are very significant:—"Last Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, some seventy or eighty, and perhaps more, as it is impossible to ascertain the correct number, negroes absconded from this vicinity. They went off without any provocation, and, on the part of their owners, without the least suspicion. There is, from what we learn, not the least doubt but this move has been some time brewing, and it appears, up to the time of some of them leaving their masters' premises on Saturday afternoon, their usual holiday, they had not the remotest idea of running away at the time they did. A gentleman residing about six miles from this village, had lost every negro on his place except two of the gang. This is the second gang that has left this county within a few weeks, and we fear, if some mode is not fallen upon to put a stop to it, our planters will have a beggarly number to gather their crops. There seems to be a strange and singular spirit come over this portion of our population of late."

HOW TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE.—Miss Webster, in her published narrative, gives the following description of a flogging administered on a slave in order to extort evidence against her:—"The reviling, swearing, and threats continued, mingled with heavy blows, and the cries, and groans, and prayers of the bleeding victim. I advanced coolly but resolutely to the window, and felt that I was facing an enemy on the field of battle. Oh, the horrors of that moment! Poor Israel (the hackman) was kneeling on the pavement pleading for his life. He was an old man, a true and faithful servant, a humble Christian, and had spent his life in unrequited toil; but now they told him he must die, unless he would admit that he carried off the slaves. He begged for his life. Again and again he protested his innocence, and, in the most touching appeals, called on Heaven to witness the injustice of his punishment. He was ordered, with a loud voice, to take off his shirt, and with every breath almost this order was repeated, and each time accompanied with a violent lash over his head or face with a cowhide. Still he dared not take off his shirt. Poor man! he knew too well his skin would come off next. At length his master standing by, seeing the relentless tyranny and high-toned fury of the whipper, seemed slightly moved with pity, and, speaking in a moderate tone, said, 'Why, then, don't you take off your shirt?' At this he instantly obeyed, and the regular whipping commenced. I resolved to count the blows, knowing that the extent of the law did not exceed the infliction of thirty-nine lashes, even if the man was guilty of the crime alleged against him. The whipper said the boy must have lied to him, adding, that it was impossible for the slaves to escape without assistance, at the same time declaring with a solemn oath, that, unless Israel would tell the truth, and admit carrying off said negroes, at least the boy Lewis, he would tear his body in pieces and scatter it over the pavement. Israel begged for mercy—sometimes crying aloud to be delivered from the torturing lash, at others his power of utterance seemed gone, and deep and stifled sighs alone were heard. But, enough. The reality mocks my feeble effort to describe, and my heart recoils and sickens at the recollection.

"Oh! were it not for perfect bliss, where God and angels dwell, Seraphs must weep at scenes like this, while devils blush in hell."

None but eye-witnesses to these deeds of darkness can realise the depth of cold-blooded oppression. With purpose fixed I gazed in silence on the spectacle before me. My heart was riven, but my cheek was dry. This was no time for tears. Fifty lashes scored the old man's back—all was darkness—I saw no more. My trembling limbs refused their weight, and I should have sunk to the floor, but, raising my hands, I grasped the iron bars, and kept myself from falling. The motion drew the attention of some below, and they hastily cried out, 'Stop! stop! Miss Webster is looking on! Take him out of sight! Take him to the barn! The order was obeyed, and all was once more quiet. The jailor

(Mr Thomas B. Megowan) now entered, closed the window, and withdrew without speaking. Before noon, Israel was brought back from the barn and placed in the dungeon; and his persecutors, eager to tell their success, rushed up stairs, saying, 'Well, we've got it out of him! Rather than die, at last he came out, and told it! We knew he would.'

The following is cut from a St Louis paper, in which it appears as an advertisement:—"Lost child.—Came to the brick house, corner of Third and Elm streets, about nine o'clock night before last, a black female child, about seven or eight years of age. That its anxious and humane owner may find it, I describe it:—A good-looking child, marked and branded on its head, face, nose, ears, lips, chin, neck, breast, back, sides, shoulders, arms, hands and fingers, hips, thighs, knees, legs, ankles, feet, heels, and toes, by what appears to have been the cowhide, or some other humane instrument. If not called for soon, it will be turned over to the court, to be dealt with as the law directs.—S."

The tow-boat Swan passed a dead body on the 22nd inst., about ten miles above the Passes, supposed to be a bright mulatto—had on a blue flannel shirt and dark pantaloons, with an iron collar round the neck, to which was attached about ten feet of rope!—*New Orleans Bee*.

The law of Caroline declares that an act, pretending to make the killing of a negro murder, "shall not extend to the person killing a slave outlawed by virtue of an act of the assembly of this State, or to any slave in the act of resistance to his lawful owner, or to any slave dying under moderate correction!"

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—An inquest was held on the 20th ult., at Westwood, on the body of Sarah George, aged 38. The deceased ran out of doors to meet her husband, who had just returned from a journey, when a blood-vessel broke near the heart, and she died instantly. Verdict accordingly.

OLIVER CROMWELL.—No sovereign ever carried to the throne so large a portion of the best qualities of the middle order, so strong a sympathy with the feelings and interests of the people. He was sometimes driven to arbitrary measures; but he had a high, stout, honest English heart. Hence it was that he loved to surround his throne with such men as Hale and Blake. Hence it was that he allowed so large a share of political liberty to his subjects, and that even when an opposition dangerous to his power and to his person almost compelled him to govern by the sword, he was still anxious to leave a germ from which, at a more favourable season, free institutions might spring. His administration was glorious, but with no vulgar glory. He placed England at the head of the Protestant interest, and in the first rank of Christian powers. He taught every nation to value her friendship and to dread her enmity.—*Edinburgh Review*.

FORTIFYING SHEERNESS.—The fortifications of this garrison are to be considerably strengthened, and seventy guns are to be immediately placed on the old batteries. A detachment of the royal sappers and miners has commenced work on the south side, near the drawbridge, by throwing out the mud and clay from the adjoining moat, also raising it higher, and a large number of masons have also been set to work to complete the job. The greatest activity prevails throughout the whole of the official departments, which leads the inhabitants to think that a "storm is brewing."—*Chronicle*.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE REV. W. PHILIP, OF CAPE TOWN.—We have just received the painful intelligence of the death of the Rev. William Philip, of Cape Town, while crossing a river with a son of Mr Fairbairn, the proprietor of the *South African Advertiser*. It is supposed that the boat capsized, and that, in the attempt to swim to shore with his nephew, Mr Philip and the child sank together. This sad event has thrown the mission family at the Cape into great distress. Dr Philip has lost a son who has left behind a widow and two infants; and the London Missionary Society has been deprived of a young, devoted, and enterprising missionary.—*Patriot*.

REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.—The *Liverpool Mercury*, judging of the borough from the last contest, says:—"A number of the electors have already 'bottled' themselves, and are not to be seen, whilst others openly declare that they will not vote for either candidate without a bonus of something in the shape of £100. This is the fruit of paying £30 or £40 for 'a mug teapot,' £100 for a pair of boots, and similar corrupt purchases, which were made, we understand, at the last election. The forthcoming contest, to all appearance, is likely to be one of pocket, not of principle, and the seat will, of course, be knocked off to the best bidder." The *Manchester Times* says, "We have reason to believe that, although there are a number of voters holding back, and thus rendering themselves liable to the suspicion that they are waiting for a bribe, the contest will be more one of principle than our contemporary supposes."

QUEEN POMARE.—Letters from Tahiti state that the French governor, Bruat, had sent a steamer to Queen Pomare, to induce her to return to Tahiti; but she refuses positively to speak to, or even to see, any Frenchman, unless Governor Bruat will re-hoist her personal flag, which he had hauled down; and this he refuses to do. If a French soldier passes near her, she hides her face in her hands, in order that she may not see him. She has thus far restrained the natives from attacking the French for the sake of peace; but a rebellion among them against the French authorities was daily expected. The native army is 8,000 strong.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOSTILITIES ON THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices were received at Liverpool, on Friday, from Monte Video, to the 10th of July. The British Chargé d'Affaires had officially stated to his countrymen that, on the previous day, the British and French Minister at Buenos Ayres had demanded a categorical reply to their note in seventy-two hours.

By way of the United States, we have further advices from Rio to the 8th ult., and from Buenos Ayres to the 26th of July. It is stated that the day before the departure of the St Louis from Rio advices had reached that city of the entire failure of the attempted intervention on the part of England and France in the affairs of the River Plate, and the retirement of Mr Ouseley and Baron Deffandis to Monte Video, Rosas having rejected the ultimatum sent in by the Ministers, requiring the withdrawal of the Buenos Ayrean troops and fleet from before Monte Video. The naval force of the allied Powers had, therefore, taken possession of the Buenos Ayrean blockading squadron, and delivered a notice to General Oribe, commanding the besieging army to retire from the Banda Oriental.

Great excitement prevailed in Buenos Ayres, and it was supposed that England and France would be brought into open collision with the Argentine republic. During the negotiation at Buenos Ayres, the American chargé, Mr Brent, had offered his mediation. The offer was accepted by General Rosas, but declined by the English and French Ministers, on the ground that the chargé was not instructed or authorised by his government.

NORTH AMERICA.

The packet-ship, Henry Clay, arrived at Liverpool yesterday, with advices from New York to the 6th instant.

The most important news is from Texas. It tends to contradict the previous reports of General Taylor's defeat: despatches had been received from him down to the 20th of August, when he was fortifying his position on the east side of the Rio Grande. The Mexican troops were assembling on the west bank, but had as yet assumed no threatening attitude.

The *Houston Telegraph*, of the 20th, contained a letter from Mr Allen, acting secretary of state, to Mr Ashbel Smith, informing him that the Senate had rejected the preliminary propositions to negotiate a treaty with Mexico on the basis of separate independence for the Republic, and telling him that, under such circumstances, it was unnecessary for him any longer to continue to discharge the duties of minister to the European governments.

The National Convention of Texas was still engaged, on the 29th of August, in shaping a constitution, in order to the incorporation of the province with the Union. One of the provisions adopted prohibits the creation, renewal, or extension, of any corporate body with banking or discounting power. Another section prohibits the Legislature from contracting debts above 100,000 dollars, except in case of war, or to repel invasion or insurrection. The seat of the state government was fixed at Austin until the year 1850. The Convention had also adopted this preparatory resolution—

"That the committee on the general provisions of the constitution be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of incorporating in the constitution the following provisions:—

"Slaves.—First, The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, full equivalent for the slaves so emancipated. They have no power to prevent immigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age and description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state; provided that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such immigrants; and provided also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this state of slaves who have committed high crimes in other states or territories. They shall have full power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all cruelties to them; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the requisitions of such laws, to provide, by law, for the sale of such slave or slaves, for the benefit of the owner or owners.

"Secondly, In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of a higher grade than petit larceny, the legislature shall have no higher power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury.

"Thirdly, Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave."

Entries of United States goods had been made, under protest, in the Custom house at Galveston; the parties intending to try whether they were liable to duty, upon the question whether Texas was or was not, at that moment, a part of the United States.

Mr Van Buren had published a letter signifying that he should support the Administration in a war with Mexico, if it were inevitable.

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 6th instant reports, that there had lately been shipments of wool to England to the extent of 100,000 pounds; and adds, that there are further orders in the market.

The anti-rent outrages in New York State continued, and had assumed the shape of midnight incendiarism.

A Belize paper of the 16th August announces war as actually begun between the States of San Salvador and Honduras; Guatemala having supplied the former with money and ammunition.

The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, but brings no further intelligence of moment. The correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes to the following effect:—

There is no account of any hostilities having taken place at "the seat of war," as Texas is termed in the United States papers; the rumours of large Mexican armies marching towards that country appear to be pure fictions, while the emptiness of the Mexican treasury, and the impossibility of getting a loan, are realities, not to be overcome on an occasion where the feelings of the people are little in unison with the wishes of their rulers.

Private letters from Vera Cruz, to the 23rd ult., say that Mexico will not formally declare war against the United States, but endeavour to reconquer Texas, and for that purpose she would send 25,000 men over the frontier. Herrera has been elected president of Mexico, and he is said to cherish a pacific policy; and the fact of salutes having been exchanged between the United States Commodore Shubrick and the batteries at Vera Cruz, looks altogether too good-humoured for war.

President Polk, on Friday last, in a speech to the defenders of Baltimore, after congratulating them on their conduct in the war of 1812, alluding, of course, to the difficulties of Mexico, said, "I do not know, I do not think that matters will now proceed to extremities," &c. This sentence of Mr Polk's speech is the most pacific symptom that we have had for a long time.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers of the 12th July notice an interview which Sir Peregrine Maitland had had with the chiefs beyond the Orange river. The result of this communication was, that the natives had agreed to allow the boors to settle in their country, provided, as stipulated by Sir Peregrine, they pay an annual quit-rent, half of which is to be given to the chiefs, and the remainder to go towards the expense of establishing a resident magistrate, and other officers to collect these rents when they become due. The dispute between the Griquas and the boors is stated to have been settled by some such similar understanding.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople announce that, after innumerable delays and difficulties, the Turkish government is at length about to allow a Protestant church to be established at Jerusalem. All denominations of Christians, with the exception of the Protestants alone, have for a long time had a place of worship at Jerusalem, and this anomaly is attributed not to much to the opposition of the Porte itself, as to that of the ambassadors of France and Russia, who, for political as much as for religious reasons, have thrown every obstacle in the way, and have hitherto rendered nugatory the demands of our ambassador.

The *Universal Gazette* states that an attempt was made to assassinate Riza Pasha on the 26th ult., by means of poison inserted in his food; the quantity administered, however, proved insufficient to effect the object aimed at, and it was expected that he would be perfectly recovered in a few days.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, son of Prince Charles of Prussia (says a letter from Potsdam, of the 17th), has recently had a narrow escape from death. He was in a boat on the Havel, with a sailor and a workman, when a storm came on and the boat upset. The Prince and the sailor saved themselves by swimming, but the workman was drowned.

ECCLESIASTICAL QUARREL.—A conflict has arisen between the government of the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Archbishop of Friburg, similar to that which has existed between the Archbishop of Cologne and the government of Prussia. The prelate of Friburg having commanded his clergy not to celebrate any mixed marriages without his license as metropolitan, the government issued a declaration that this order was null and void, as being contrary to the usages of the country. Notwithstanding this, the Archbishop has reiterated his order, and enjoined his clergy to a strict observance of it, under the faith of the oath they took when they were ordained.

FRANCE.—Several incidental elections have lately taken place in the provinces, all of which have been favourable to ministers.—The *Presse* says that the French government is about to change its system of administering the affairs of Algeria. Hitherto (says the *Presse*), Algeria has been placed exclusively under the direction of the Minister of War, and the colony has been considered rather in the light of a foreign conquest than as a part of the territory of France, governed by the same laws, and enjoying the same institutions. The colony will henceforth be placed under the cabinet in general, and not exclusively under the Minister of War.

HOLLAND.—Disturbances have taken place in some of the principal Dutch towns, on account of the high price of provisions. The shops of the dealers in meal at the Hague were attacked on Saturday and Sunday last; the military were called out to suppress the riot, and some arrests were made. On Monday, the magistrates issued a proclamation, threatening the turbulent with punishment. On that day the disturbances broke out in Haarlem. The King, who had intended to go to Weimar on a visit, had given up his intention.

THE TRU LOUIS PHILIPPE POLICY.—DECORATIONS FOR THE MINISTERS.—M. Mon, the Spanish finance minister, has been presented by the French government with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. Almost every member of the Spanish ministry has now been similarly decorated. The services of the present Madrid cabinet to that of France are not only great, but they have the good fortune to be acknowledged and publicly rewarded.

The Grand Sultan had sent a diadem in brilliant as a present to the Queen of Spain, and the decoration of the order of Nishan Yftihar to General Narvaez and M. Martinez de la Rosa.

HANOVER.—BIRTH OF A HANOVERIAN PRINCE.—On the 21st instant, at half-past three p.m., her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Hanover gave birth to a prince, a fine healthy child.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S PROJECTED MARRIAGE.—The following bit of court gossip is contained in the letter of a Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Post*:—"I have received (says the writer) the following particulars concerning the projected marriage of the Infanta with the Duc de Montpensier from an authentic source; and perhaps they will not prove uninteresting, at a moment when the attention of European statesmen is again being directed towards Spanish affairs. The Duc de Nemours was the bearer of a message from his father to the young Queen of Spain, at Pampeluna, the purport of which was, that he would be made supremely happy by seeing the reigning dynasties of Spain and France still more closely united by an alliance between the Infanta and his only unmarried son. This marital feeler was received with undisguised satisfaction by Queen Christina, who continues to rule over her two daughters' minds with despotic sway; and, by her advice, the young Isabel, who, by the bye, would have been glad to have secured the French prince for herself, returned a most gracious answer. This marriage may, therefore, be regarded as a settled thing; the more so, as I hear the Queen of Great Britain was induced by the King of the French, during her last visit to him, to give her consent to it."

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SAXONY.—The Lower Chamber passed, at its first sitting on the 13th, a motion for the appointment of an extraordinary commission to prepare an address in reply to the King's speech, but to withhold the presentation until the Chamber should again discuss the propriety of such a step, as well as to give an opportunity to the Upper Chamber of joining the Lower in its project of address. This act of opposition to the will of the government, which had conveyed an intimation to the Upper Chamber not to address the Crown, was carried by 57 to 14. It is calculated that ministers can only reckon upon a third of the members of the Lower Chamber, and will be obliged to resign or dissolve the Chambers.

SWITZERLAND.—The Executive Council of Berne has addressed a proclamation to the citizens, in which, after recapitulating their acts, and the expression of confidence accorded by the General Council to their Conservative policy, they call upon all public functionaries to put the law in force without respect of person.

DISTURBANCES IN THE ROMAN STATES.—The accounts received from Central and Lower Italy continued to be alarming. The agitation was daily increasing in the Roman states. Several young men of noble family had fled in order to avoid being arrested, and were wandering armed about the mountains. The members of the military commission dare not appear in the streets without an escort. The Cardinal Legate of Ravenna had experienced proofs of the irritation of the Liberal party. A shot had been fired at his window and stones thrown at his carriage.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—Monday being Michaelmas day, the election of Lord Mayor took place at the Guildhall, according to custom. At ten o'clock, when the business commenced, the hall was crowded with members of the livery. The common-serjeant, in the absence of the recorder, called on the livery to return two names to the court of aldermen; and the names of those aldermen who have not passed the chair having been put up, the choice of the livery fell on Alderman Thos. Wood and J. Johnson. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs then retired; and, after an absence of about three quarters of an hour, returned to the hall, when the common serjeant announced that the choice of the court of aldermen had fallen on Alderman J. Johnson, and that gentleman was accordingly declared Lord Mayor elect. Each of the candidates then addressed the meeting.

BALLOONING.—As if the practice of nocturnal ascents was not sufficiently dangerous to human life, Mr Henry Green has appended to the risk the experiment of discharging vast bodies of combustible matter from his balloon in the form of fireworks. One of these frightful experiments was made on Tuesday night, in company with a gentleman named Williams, from Cremorne gardens, when the gas took fire, and the adventurers were only saved by instantly turning the tap. No little alarm was felt by the two aeronauts who occupied the car; fortunately no one was seriously hurt, but the spectators were terrified, and several ladies fainted.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.—The regulations of St James's park allow the rich man to smoke his cigar, but rigidly forbid the poor man to enjoy his pipe, within the precincts of that place of recreation.

DOUGLAS JERROLD IN SHEFFIELD.—Our friends will be glad to learn that this gentleman, the far-famed writer in *Punch*, &c., is to take the chair at a soirée shortly to be held in connexion with the Mechanics' Institution.—*Sheffield Independent*.

Three new companies are now started for the manufacture of glass in Dublin; all on the new railway principle—shares already at premium, &c. A sugar refining company is also on the stocks, and will be introduced to the speculating world in the course of a few days.—*Morning Post*.

IRELAND.

TIPPERARY REPEAL DEMONSTRATION.

The *Dublin Evening Freeman*, of Thursday, reports Mr O'Connell's progress from Darrynane to Tipperary, where he was to hold a monster meeting. He reached "Cashel of the Kings" on Wednesday, and in the Town hall received a number of addresses. Among them was one from youths connected with the Cashel Repeal reading room, presented by a Master Keary; Mr O'Connell's reply to whom began, "I thank you heartily, my dear." In another of his replies to the adult members of the reading room, Mr O'Connell's eloquence transcended itself—

This admirably-composed address is one of the incidents of a variegated life, that gives me ineffable pleasure and satisfaction. Men of the reading-room of Cashel, I congratulate you on the progress of our cause. We have endured a loss that is to be regretted, but still we have high hopes to cheer us in our way. Let me tell you that, as Irishmen, you must have Ireland—Irishmen must have Ireland—pledge yourselves to join me, and I pledge myself to join you—that, without breaking any law, without offending against morality, the ark of the constitution shall be floated by the desires of the Irish people to the centre of the parliamentary house of Dublin, and Ireland must be a nation again.

THE GATHERING AT THURLES.

(From the *Times*.)

Any person who was present at the larger "monster meetings" of 1843 would have seen no feature in the repeal demonstration which has just terminated to distinguish it from the former, save its great order, respectability, and even its magnitude; for, with the exception of Tara, it perhaps exceeded every one of its predecessors in that respect. It was only another limb of the Briareus of agitation, which state trials and attorney-generals have failed to crush, or even to trammel. After the exhibition of yesterday, one might well ask, *Cui bono* the state prosecutions? Mullaghmast, Clifden, Lismore, and Loughrea, were not so formidable as Thurles, either in the numbers assembled, or the character and class of those attending them. Had a stranger been travelling through the fertile and very beautiful country traversed by the coach road to Thurles yesterday, he might have imagined, if ignorant of the real cause, that the silence and death of animated life in the fields was the result of some fearful plague. For miles along the road not a human creature was visible; the whole country seemed one vast cultivated desert. On approaching the town, however, the placards on the wall would have informed the stranger that the cause of all this was "O'Connell's welcome to Tipperary," which was to be celebrated by the attendance of the people, "without boughs of trees, illuminations, or ballad singing." From an early hour the peasantry poured into the streets from all quarters in groups, varying from fifteen to fifty, until the thoroughfares were quite choked up. The men were, for the most part—indeed with very few exceptions—very well clad, and presented an appearance of good living, comfort, and content, which one would have considered incompatible with very great grievances. The women, who were very numerous, were all decked out in their Sunday best, and an immense mass of stout small farmers, with a sprinkling of squireens mounted on "Tipperary tits" and bits of blood, gave the meeting an appearance of respectability, in which many of the monsters of 1843 were sadly deficient.

About three o'clock Mr O'Connell entered the town from the Cashel road, which for three or four miles presented one dense array of horsemen, footmen, flags, and waving banners, moving slowly along the sinuosities of the way, and forming a *coup d'œil* extremely interesting and picturesque. A great mass of persons, principally well-mounted farmers, preceded the carriage of the hon. gentleman, then came the various corporations and trades' unions, numbers on horse and foot, cars and carts, which proceeded at a slow rate to Knockree, a gentle rising ground of great extent, about two miles distant from the town, where a platform had been erected.

Shortly after four o'clock Mr O'Connell mounted the platform. At this time the whole of the hill was covered with people. Taking into account the numbers still upon the road, which remained thronged for upwards of a mile, as the people could not debouche fast enough, the great multitude who remained in the town, despairing of access to the field, and the space of ground so densely occupied about the platform, there could not have been less than 90,000 or 100,000 human beings assembled on the occasion. Mr O'Connell's estimate of 300,000 would infer that three-fourths of the whole population of the county of Tipperary were collected together.

Mr Maher, M.P., occupied the chair, and the usual repeal resolutions were proposed, spoken to, and carried, followed by the adoption of an address to the "Liberator," which was printed on white satin, and beautifully embroidered with green, and gold, and shamrocks. Mr O'Connell's speech was a mere repetition of his old addresses.

The dinner was laid out in a large building like a huge turf-house, specially covered in for the purpose. About 800 were present. Mr Nicholas V. Maher, M.P., presided. On his right sat the "Liberator," Mr Edward Smithwick, ex-mayor of Kilkenny, the mayors of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Clonmel, with some aldermen and town councillors of the corporation of Limerick. On the left of the chair sat Mr Caleb Powell, M.P., Mr James Kelly, M.P., the Mayor of Limerick, Dr Gray, Mr M. J. O'Connell, M.P., the Very Rev. Dean Burke, Clonmel; Mr T. F. Meagher, Waterford; and Alderman Hackett, Clonmel.

Mr Doherty was the first speaker who proposed as a toast, "The people." At the close of his

speech, he said—"Ireland mourns the loss of a great son. His death has left Ireland bereaved—"

A voice: No, not while O'Connell lives [tremendous cheering].

Another voice: The priests will be always with O'Connell and the people [continued cheering].

Mr DOHERTY, who seemed considerably "taken aback" by these interruptions, concluded by calling on the people to finish their work as they had begun it—manfully!

Mr O'CONNELL then rose amid loud cheers, and said—I have received [loud cheers]—you mistake me—you totally mistake me [cheers]—for the present you mistake me—I am not going now to make a speech. I will do that by and by, if I can; but I am now going to tell you a fact—I have received two sums of Repeal rent since I came into the room [cheers]. I received £30 from Roscrea, by Mr Egan Wall [cheers], and £10 from Cashel, the monthly subscription [cheers]. Father Heffernan proposed to give me more money.

Mr HEFFERNAN: Here is £13 18s. [cheers.]

The LIBERATOR: Is there anybody else? [cheers.]

A voice: Yes, here is £13 [cheers].

Another voice: And here is £70 from Nenagh [cheers].

LIBERATOR: £13 from Newport, and £70 from Nenagh [cheers]. The next sum is from my rev. friend the Right Rev. Dr Foran, and the priests of his diocese, £100 [cheers].

A voice: One cheer more for the Bishop and priests of Waterford [cheers].

LIBERATOR: £15 from the Rev. Martin Flinn, parish priest of Trinity Without, Waterford [cheers]; £16 3s. from Moycarty [cheers]; £20 from the parish of Ballygibbon [cheers], per Rev. Mr Scanlan; £14 10s. from the Rev. Mr Bowles, Kilbarron [cheers]; the Rev. Mr Keary, from his parish, £7 3s. 9d. [cheers]; the Rev. Mr Burnes, Ballina, £9 [cheers]. I mean to hand in those monies on Monday; they will appear in the papers besides, and there will be an opportunity of correcting any mistakes [cheers].

When sufficient time had been allowed, and no more monies were forthcoming, the Liberator proceeded to expatiate on the prospects of repeal; but without any novelty of argument.

The company separated at a late hour.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—The newly-created place of Taxing Master in Chancery, with a salary of £1,000 per annum, and patronage to nearly the same amount, has been conferred on Mr John O'Dwyer, the barrister, whose qualifications are thus set forth in the *Evening Mail*:—"Mr O'Dwyer is a gentleman of high Conservative principles, and has been for many years an active member of the Registry Association in the city of Dublin, through the instrumentality of which Mr O'Connell has been driven from the representation of the Irish metropolis."

ORANGE MOVEMENTS.—Private letters from Belfast announce that the Orange and Tory leaders, who met in secret conclave in that town on Friday last, have determined to establish a general Protestant Association, in opposition to the present administration. The Orange party are divided into two sections. One, under the designation of the "Grand Orange Lodge of Ulster," require the reorganisation of the Orange confederacy upon the old system. The other, having for its leaders the peers and commoners who recently assembled at the Town hall of Enniskillen, propose to modify the Orange system, by excluding secret signs, pass-words, and declarations. The object of the meeting at Belfast was, if possible, to reconcile the conflicting parties, and for that purpose a general Anti-Ministerial Association is proposed. It is expected that the discontented Tories in England will give their co-operation in forwarding this movement.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ORANGEMEN.—It was fortunate for the Orange candidates for office—and their name is Legion—that Lord Downshires, Lord Roden, and other deputy-lieutenants and magistrates exhibited so bold a front against the government, and, after adopting the acts of Mr Watson, who had been dismissed, hurled defiance at Sir Robert Peel. This system of intimidation, apparently, has completely succeeded; the government has stopped the supersedeances, and the discontented Orangemen are to be mollified by a harvest of official patronage. Two or three days since I mentioned that Mr John O'Dwyer, a thorough partisan, and one of the counsel for the Orange Registration Society of Dublin, had obtained the lucrative place of taxing master in Chancery, to the exclusion of all the solicitors who had been candidates for an office which requires the experience and knowledge of a solicitor. The *Evening Mail* announces that another Orange barrister, Mr James M. Hyndman, also counsel to the same Orange Registration Society, has been appointed to "the honourable office of stipendiary magistrate at the Mauritius." A public dinner to celebrate this Orange triumph over the "strong" government of Sir Robert Peel is to be given to Mr Hyndman, at which Mr G. A. Hamilton, member for Dublin University, and Messrs Gregory and Grogan, the city members, are to attend. Meantime the Orange organisation, thus encouraged and rewarded by the government, is rapidly progressing. The *Fermanagh Reporter* says—"The Orange system is spreading like wildfire throughout the kingdom, and will soon be little short of an enrollment *en masse*."—*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

CONVERT TO REPEAL.—The Repeal cause has obtained an unquestionably respectable adherent in the person of Mr Thomas Lloyd, of Beechmount, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Limerick, and hitherto a professor of high, very high, Conservative principles.

THE GODLESS COLLEGES.—The *Freeman's Journal* has, it appears, been "authorised to add the name of the Right Rev. Dr Healy, bishop of Kildare, to the declaration against the ministerial education scheme, to which eighteen of the bishops had already attached their signatures. To this important document the names of nineteen of the Irish hierarchy are now affixed." This is certainly a considerable

triumph to the M'Hale party, and will help materially to damage the working of the government scheme. Dr Healy has always kept aloof from political agitation, and was believed to be generally friendly to the policy of Sir Robert Peel. His dissent from the ministerial project must, therefore, without attributing other than sincere motives to his brother dissentients, be founded on strongly conscientious grounds. It is a curious fact that all the suffragan bishops in the archdiocese of Dublin have "pronounced" against the measure.—*Times*.

A new weekly paper, under the title of *Old Ireland*, under the management of Mr Barrett, of the *Pilot*, is about being started in Dublin.

WHO WANTS A WIFE?—In Kirkby Stephen there are about one hundred and fifty of the softer sex in want of partners for life; and, according to a rough calculation, the widows number ninety-five, the "untried 'uns" fifty-five!—*Westmoreland Gazette*.

Lord Howe is immediately to be married to Miss Gore, one of the maids of honour to the Queen Dowager. This will afford a practical answer to the gossiping interrogatory one has heard so often asked within the last few years, of—"Is Lord Howe privately married to Queen Adelaide?"—*Dublin Mail*.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday a very distressing accident happened at the woollen factory belonging to Messrs Say and Newsome, at Batley Carr, near Dewsbury, by which five individuals came to an untimely end. The explosion proceeded from the boiler-house, where five of the workmen were found stretched lifeless upon the floor, so disfigured it was impossible to identify them except by their clothing. They proved to be—John Foster, the engineer and fire-feeder, aged 22, a married man, with one child; John Clarkson, a woollier at the mill, aged 25, married and one child; Joseph Brooke, presser, aged 16; John Stead, 17, and Martin Leather, 15, millers. It is supposed the unfortunate man who had the charge of the engine was trying to force the "steam up" too rapidly, and had over-weighted the safety-valve.

EARTHQUAKE AT COMRIE.—On Monday, the 22nd inst., three earthquakes occurred here; first, about one, p.m.; next, about twenty minutes afterwards; and the third about twenty minutes to four o'clock, p.m.; but as they were comparatively slight, they did not give much alarm.—*Scotsman*.

SNOW ON THE GRAMPPIANS.—On Monday last the summits of the more elevated hills of the Grampians were covered with snow, which had fallen during the previous night.—*Scotsman*.

THE MONUMENT TO THE SCOTCH POLITICAL MARTYRS.—Early yesterday (Friday) forenoon the display of the union-jack on the top of the obelisk indicated that the erection was about to be completed; and about five in the evening the cope-stone was laid in the presence of a crowd of spectators, and of the proprietor of the building, who expressed himself highly pleased with the whole of the operations.—The committee connected with the erection of the Political Martyrs' Monument, now in progress on the Calton Hill, having long known that the mortal remains of the accomplished and patriotic Thomas Muir, were interred at Chantilly, near Paris, so far back as the month of September, 1798, felt desirous that they should be removed to Scotland, and placed in a cavity of the obelisk prepared for their reception. For this purpose, our venerable and respected townsman, Mr William Moffatt, solicitor (the friend of Muir and the law-agent at his trial), lately entered into a correspondence on the subject with a gentleman resident in Paris, but the object in view has been found to be unattainable.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

REPRESENTATION OF WINDSOR.—It is said that the life of Mr Ramsbottom, member for Windsor, is despaired of, and the electors are beginning to think of a person to supply his place. Amongst those mentioned are, John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood; Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., Captain Bulkeley, of the 1st Life Guards, and Sir John de Beauvoir. It is expected that a government candidate will come forward as soon as a vacancy shall have taken place, supported by the influence of "the castle." Mr Ramsbottom has represented the borough for upwards of thirty-five years. The *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday says:—"Although Mr Ramsbottom has for several months been suffering from severe illness, there has been no symptom of immediate danger, nor has any opinion been expressed by his medical attendants to justify the apprehensions which the statement in question was calculated to excite amongst his connexions and friends."

"HE WAS LOCKED UP."—Who was locked up? What was the culprit's sin against society? What iniquity had he—"a poor sickly boy, about 15 years of age"—committed, that the awful Mr Combe, sitting in his magisterial chair at Clerkenwell, should punish the prisoner (who had not 2s. 6d. to pay a fine) with hard captivity? "What," asks the moralist, "was his evil-doing?" Listen, and sigh over the wickedness of humanity. The "sickly boy" had obstructed "the foot-path and carriage-way in Chapel street, St Pancras, with his basket of fruit for sale!" The audacious malefactor, "with tears in his eyes, said he had no other way to live;" and the offending, destitute wretch, was therefore—locked up!—*Punch*.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S LAST.—A new kind of cannon ball or shell has been invented by a citizen of Cincinnati, which, it is said, will destroy ten ships of war in ten minutes, from the batteries of a single vessel.

GOOD ADVICE.—Rather choose to punish your appetites than be punished by them.

LECTURES ON TRANSPORTATION.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 22nd and 23rd September, Mr W. Logan, town missionary, Rochdale, delivered two lectures on the causes of crime and consequent miseries of transportation, under the auspices of the Manchester and Salford Advocate's Temperance Association, in the Mechanics' Institution. Although the lectures were delivered in the same place a few days previous, they were attended the second time, each night by upwards of seven hundred people, all of whom seemed deeply interested in the subject. At the close of the last lecture, Mr L. retired for a few minutes, and then appeared in company with two persons, in dresses similar to those worn by first offenders, composed of blue and yellow; old felons, composed of red and blue; and transports, composed of red, blue, and yellow; together with chains, lashes, &c. These degrading dresses, with the different instruments of cruelty, produced a deep impression on the intelligent audience.

The German papers state that a great number of Polish refugees from France, England, and Belgium, have passed through Leghorn for Smyrna, where they are to assemble on their way to join the Circassians in the war against the Russians.

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS.—Friday's *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Henry Home Drummond, Esq., to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland; and of Sir George M'Pherson Grant, Bart. to be one of the Board of Supervision of the poor in Scotland.

VIRTUE OF GUANO.—Mr Walters, of Broughton, pulled last week in his garden a table turnip, measuring twenty-three inches in circumference. It had been watered thrice with guano liquor.

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.—On the evening of Wednesday week, about half-past nine o'clock, the town of Sheffield was completely spanned by the most ample and vivid lunar rainbow we ever saw. The colours approached those of the diurnal iris; and, what is more unusual in the night bow, both its extremities rested on the hills, and strongly illuminated the spots in contact with the ends of the arch. It was a delicate aerial picture, of peculiar beauty and transiency; for it lasted only a few minutes. —*Sheffield Mercury*.

ABOLITION OF THE ABHORRENT MERIAH SACRIFICES IN THE KHOND COUNTRY.—At the annual Meriah festival, numbers of children are sacrificed to propitiate the god of the fruits of the earth. The British government have for some time past been endeavouring to suppress this revolting practice, hitherto, we fear, with but little success. We now rejoice to learn that a legislative remedy is about to be applied to the evil. From the draft act now published, we gather that no time is to be lost in carrying the measure into effect; another proof this of the humane character of the government of Sir H. Hardinge. How many a rescued one will be raised up to bless the government of this day! —*Calcutta Christian Advocate*, July 26.

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 2nd.

IRELAND.

The county of Westmeath is in a very disturbed state, in consequence of agrarian outrages.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The Repeal Association held its usual weekly meeting on Monday, at the Conciliation hall. The "Liberator" was present. Mr O'Connell opened the proceedings with a decided condemnation of the new colleges, supporting his conclusions by the decision of the eighteen Roman Catholic prelates who had declared their opposition to them. He moved that the signatures of those bishops be inserted on the minutes. The adhesion of Mr Lloyd, of Beechmount, a Protestant landed proprietor, was then spoken of by Mr O'Connell as the most important fact which had characterised the repeal cause since the accession of Mr Smith O'Brien. Mr Lloyd's subscription of £5 was handed in, and a vote of thanks to him unanimously passed.

Mr J. O'CONNELL then gave notice, in the name of Mr O'Brien, of a testimonial to be erected by the association, to the memory of Mr Davis, and whenever it was his convenience to attend to bring the motion forward, he (Mr J. O'Connell) would claim the sad pleasure and high honour of seconding it.

The motion was seconded by Mr O'CONNELL, and adopted.

Mr JOHN O'CONNELL read the extraordinary letter from the *Times* "commissioner," in reply to the strictures which he conceived it to be his duty to make on the conduct of that individual.

"Halesworth, Sept. 25, 1845.

"Sir—I have this moment read in the *Times* of yesterday your dirty and unmanly remarks concerning the *Times* commissioner; and I do not lose one moment to tell you that you are a liar and a blackguard.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"John O'Connell, Esq., M.P. JOHN FOSTER."

Mr O'CONNELL claimed the privilege of moving the insertion of that specimen of English politeness on the books of the association. He (Mr O'Connell) saw some ladies in the gallery who seemed disposed to quarrel with him for condemning all for the transgression of an individual; he would, therefore, merely say that the blackguardism was peculiar to the "commissioner." It would be well to give this person an appropriate name. They were aware that there were various classes of agents employed during

elections, and the lowest grade of these was called "gutter agents." He would suggest, then, that this "commissioner" should in future be called the "gutter agent of the *Times*" [loud laughter]; and he considered that he possessed sufficient interest with the press to have this *soubriquet* circulated. That person had said that the Irish women were ugly [cries of "He lied!"]. Oh, how ugly they were [laughter]! He wished he were here—no, he did not wish it: he did not wish he should ever have the happiness of seeing such a sight as that [pointing to the ladies' gallery].

Mr O'CONNELL handed in several large sums of money, and then announced that, on the succeeding Monday, he would hold a demonstration in Kerry, and on the succeeding day there would be a grand stag hunt at Killarney in honour of repeal. On the following Sunday he was to attend a monster meeting in Castlebar, and he had a communication from Sligo, relative to having a demonstration there, under consideration.

After a description of the Tipperary repeal demonstration, and a glance at foreign politics, from which he drew the conclusion that Ireland had only "to bide her time," and Repeal was certain, Mr O'Connell detailed his plan of future operations, which consisted in the appointment of Repeal wardens in every parish in Ireland, the registration of every Repealer, and the election of 70 Repeal members of parliament. Care should be taken to procure tranquillity, Ribbonism should be put down, and every parish in Ireland should petition for Repeal. He should have 3,000,000 signatures in favour of the measure, which would speak in a voice of thunder not to be misunderstood or suppressed. He had a draught of a bill for a repeal of the union almost prepared, which was entitled "An act the better to enable her Majesty to summon her parliament of Ireland." This bill left the royal prerogative untouched, the privileges and powers of the House of Lords were continued in their integrity, the people of Ireland were given the selection of 300 members, &c. The hon. gentleman then concluded his speech, in which there was not a single new feature.

The amount of the rent for the week was £600 3s. 4d.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION ON THE WATER.—The *Times* of this morning makes merry with the following accident which befell the members of the corporation yesterday in one of their "swan-hopping" excursions on the river:—"The consternation which prevailed after the alarming accident which we are about to detail, was such that we are unable to fix accurately the time at which it took place, but we are enabled to state, that the Lord Mayor was in the cabin, seated in his chair of state, the mace was on the table before him, the table also contained the usual means of refreshment, and was surrounded by some of the aldermen, the late sheriffs, and the sheriffs elect, when, almost simultaneously with a cry of 'A-head there!' the city barge came in violent collision with one of the piers of Westminster bridge. The Lord Mayor, and, we believe, nearly all present, were thrown from their seats by the violence of the shock. The mace, the decanters, the glasses, and the wine rolled from the table, and the members of the corporation were prostrate in one common wreck on the floor of their barge. Happily the alarm subsided with the shock; and, with the exception of a few bruises, we have the satisfaction to state that the worthy members of the corporation escaped unhurt. We do not know to what committee or board the naval department of the City is intrusted, but we think that this fortunate escape of the corporation should lead to an immediate investigation into the state of their pilot service. Imagine for a moment the consternation which would have prevailed throughout the empire if the corporation of the city of London had been drowned in the Thames, within the precincts of their own jurisdiction." The whole story has very much the appearance of a "skit" on the venerable corporation. The *Times* proposes that henceforth the city arms should bear a barque proper, stranded, with broken oars, as a mark of their especial deliverance.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF ELY.—The Irish Protestants have lost a strenuous champion by the unexpected death of the Marquis of Ely, his lordship having expired on the evening of Friday last. "His lordship," says the *Mail*, "had but lately returned to Ely lodge, and appeared to be in the enjoyment of more than his usual health and spirits. On Thursday, he experienced an attack of English cholera, and, notwithstanding the most prompt attendance of the most eminent medical men in the neighbourhood, expired, to the inexpressible grief of his family and friends, in the course of the following day."

THE LATE SIR JOHN MORDAUNT, M.P.—VACANCY IN WARWICK.—The death of the above greatly lamented gentleman having caused a vacancy in the representation of the southern division of this county it is not improbable that a contest may take place for the vacant seat. Three gentlemen have been named as likely to appear before the constituency. Lord De Brooke, son of Lord Warwick; Mr Bolton King, of Chadshurst, and Sir Francis Shuckburgh, are the gentlemen said to be likely to come forward; all in the Conservative interest. The first mentioned is the most probable candidate.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT HOUNSLOW.—On Sunday night, Lieutenant Martin Kerwan, of the 4th light Dragoons, stationed at the Cavalry barracks, Hounslow, stabbed with a sword Quartermaster Thomas Tarleton, belonging to the same regiment. The papers give the following version of the occurrence:—During the entertainment given to

the officers on the evening of Sunday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, some words arose between Lieutenant Kerwan and another officer present, when Lieutenant Kerwan left the room in a great passion, declaring he would cross swords with the officer who had offended him. Quartermaster Tarleton followed him to his room, and endeavoured to prevent him leaving his apartments with a drawn sword in his hand, when, by some means, the unfortunate occurrence took place. Lieutenant Kerwan was much intoxicated at the time, and had, during some wrestling which took place after dinner, been thrown twice with great violence on his head. Mr Tarleton lies in a dangerous state. Lieutenant Kerwan has been arrested, and lodged in Tothill Fields Bridewell.

We learn from Posen that, on the 21st, the members of the New German Catholic church in that city celebrated divine worship publicly for the first time according to their tenets. A disturbance had been expected, but everything passed off quietly.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.—The *Siecle* says that the French government has come to the resolution of sending a "decisive expedition" to Tamatave, in Madagascar. Our contemporary does not exactly explain what it means by a "decisive expedition;" but it may be guessed at that the intention is to seize upon the whole, or as much as possible, of the island of Madagascar, under pretence of avenging the death of the Frenchmen killed in the joint expedition of the English and French against Tamatave. "The sovereignty of France over Madagascar," says the *Siecle*, "has been denied and outraged. We have, at one and the same time, to make our dignity and the faith of treaties be respected. As has been said by the *Democratic Pacifique*, the sovereignty of France over Tamatave cannot be contested, even if it should not be recognised over the whole of Madagascar. If a military expedition has become indispensable, as has been affirmed, not a word will proceed from us to embarrass the military measures."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that a dreadful and fatal railway accident occurred on Monday morning last, at Kenyon junction, near Leigh. A young woman named Ellen Platt, of Tyldesley, started from the Bag lane (Chowbent) station by the half-past seven o'clock train, with the intention of proceeding to Liverpool. On arriving at the junction of the Leigh and Kenyon line with the Liverpool and Manchester line, the passengers have to get out of the carriages, and to await the arrivals of the respective trains to convey them onwards. The young woman abovementioned being unacquainted with the customs of the line, got out of the carriage on the wrong side, and walked round the carriages to cross the line to be in readiness on the arrival of the train which was to convey the passengers to Liverpool, the remainder of the journey. At this moment a train of third-class carriages was soon on the Liverpool line of rails, and the whistle was blown. The eye-witnesses state that the train was coming at a very quick speed. The woman was just crossing the track on which the approaching train was proceeding, when a working man, who was proceeding from Bolton to Warrington, rushed forward and endeavoured to pull her back; before, however, he could do so, the buffer of the engine threw her a distance of seven or eight yards, and the man a short distance. They were both immediately carried to the station, and Mr Bradshaw, superintendent of the Bolton line, who fortunately happened to be with the train, immediately despatched an express engine to Leigh for medical assistance, and Mr Brideoake, surgeon, was on the spot in a short time, but in less than a half an hour after the accident the woman expired. She was far advanced in pregnancy. The man was very much contused, but he is expected to recover.

THE SHERIFFS' DINNER.—The season for corporation feasting has commenced. Last night the new Sheriffs, Messrs Chaplin and Lourie, gave their inauguration dinner at the London Tavern, in a style of "unusual magnificence." The dinner, dessert, wines, &c., were of the most luxurious and *recherché* character. The list of good things set before the company, as given in the papers, is very tempting, and it cannot be therefore wondered at that the speeches which followed partook of that warmth and openness which so generous a banquet would be likely to inspire. Indeed the complimentary allusions to one another from the several speakers might be almost termed superabundant, were not their value thoroughly understood. The Lord Mayor as usual presided at the head of the table, and Mr Toole, the toast master, evinced his usual address in the discharge of his onerous duties.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION'S SOIREEES.—We understand that the Committee have determined on holding a series of public soirees in the metropolis, and throughout the provinces, during the ensuing winter—the first to be held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Friday, the 7th of November next. It will be seen by advertisement in our present number, that the Offices and Book Depot of the Association will, on Saturday next, be removed to Warwick square, Paternoster row.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	1290	250				
Scotch			7720			
Irish						
Foreign ..	8400					

Prices about the same as Monday.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
For every additional line..... 4d.

* * Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to our Norwich correspondent, but the record he has sent us may now be characterised ancient history.

"James Thomas." We are obliged to him for the suggestion.

"W. W." of Honiton. We have tried it, but it does not answer.

"A Theophilanthropist" is very severe, if his strictures were only to the purpose.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1845.

SUMMARY.

GREAT BRITAIN has gone mad with the railway fever. Politics have given place to speculation, and law-making bids fair to be postponed for road-making. If half the projects now in embryo were to be realised, the country may bid a long farewell to agricultural pursuits, for no ground will be left on which to sow a grain of corn. During the past week the fever seems to have been at its height. The daily papers treble themselves to make room for railway advertisements. The provincial organs come forth attended by respectable supplements. Sharebrokers are fast multiplying. Quiet individuals, who have but fifty pounds to lose, are plunging recklessly into the vortex. Swindlers are all alive to make hay whilst the sun shines. "Lunch for the board" has now become an all but universal cry. Montague Tiggs without number have been transformed into Tigg Montague, Esq. Dashing cabs with tigers behind them are common in the City, and every symptom points the calm observer to a not far distant crash. It is said that above £30,000,000 of deposit money for projects to be brought before parliament next session, must, before the end of January, be placed in the Bank of England to the account of the Accountant-general. How the immense void, thus to be created in the general circulation of the country, is to be supplied, the wisest of our monetary men seem unable to divine. The affair is becoming serious. The fever, of course, will subside when it has reached its crisis; but of what character that crisis will be, and how it will leave the patient, none can venture to predict.

We have now more certain data as to the yield of the present harvest, and the prospect before us is not a cheering one. Continental corn-growing countries have already begun to import; and the potato crops in Holland and Belgium are so largely destroyed by the disease as to portend a famine for the poorer inhabitants. Under these circumstances, the corn laws of these two countries have been suspended. In Great Britain and Ireland cold and inauspicious weather has seriously damaged the outstanding crops, the extent of which is even yet considerable. A deficient harvest, therefore, may now be regarded as a fact; and as a fact it will bring with it some exceedingly inconvenient and distressing consequences. Coupled with the railway fever, it will serve to hasten on a crisis in our commercial affairs. Prices will rise; employment will lessen; manufacturers will suffer from depression; discontent will again exhibit itself; and, possibly, political changes, which are now laughed at as impracticable, will be resorted to as a remedy against these extraordinary vicissitudes.

The several agricultural meetings which have been held of late, indicate a considerable improvement in the mind of the British farmer. Little has been said of protection; and, in this respect, the tenants-at-will seem resigned to the worst. We doubt whether the perpetuation of the corn laws can be made an effectual rallying cry for counties at the next general election. The talk is now on the evils resulting from the game laws, and the benefits to be expected from long leases and a secured tenure. This is encouraging. The repeal of the corn laws has ceased to be a bugbear. Even the agricultural mind is becoming familiarised with the idea. We may hope, therefore, for an early settlement of this question. The earlier the better; for, independently of the advantages to be gained from free-trade, no effectual progress will be made on other questions, whilst this all-absorbing one stands in the way.

The registration of voters throughout the country is going on favourably for the League. It is said that the West Riding of Yorkshire, South Lancashire, Middlesex, and other divisions of counties have been secured, together with some important boroughs—Liverpool among the rest. If this be so, the result will tell at the next general election far more in moral influence than in parliamentary votes, and the industry of the League will, probably, reap a large reward.

The past week has thrown out upon the surface

two new and important facts from the ever-bubbling cauldron of Irish politics. Sir R. Peel has succumbed to the Irish Protestant aristocracy. Lord Downshire, the Earl of Roden, and other peers, with a host of Orangemen at their back, have bid defiance to government. Ministers tried the experiment of making an example of one or two of the smaller fry of agitators, with the view of intimidating the greater, but without success. They appear, therefore, to have given in, and Orangeism is rampant. The repeal agitation, too, shows head again. Tipperary has had its monster meeting—a repetition of former speeches from O'Connell—and an addition of £500 to the repeal rent. Altogether the Premier will find his hands tolerably full; for he has made nothing, as yet, of his main difficulty.

Foreign news is not important, if we except the commencement of hostilities by the French and English governments on the River Plate, to compel Rosas, the Caligula of Buenos Ayres, to come to decent terms. Mexico and the United States continue to frown defiance upon each other, but as yet the sword has not been drawn.

UP, AND BE DOING.

REPORT reaches us from several quarters, that the parties most interested in keeping representation in their own hands, are already on the alert for a general election. Powerful as are the influences which they can usually bring to bear upon the disposal of a vacant seat in parliament, they are far too sagacious to trust exclusively to them. Whilst others wish, they plan—whilst others talk, they act—and when others have at length come to a resolution to do something, they will be found to have pre-occupied the ground, to have prepared their machinery, to have seized upon all the avenues to success, and, consequently, to be able to set opposition at scornful defiance. They are fixing upon their candidates—they are quietly securing for them influential support—they are arranging all the details for a prompt and effective canvass whenever the suitable moment shall arrive for it—in short, like men wise in their generation, they are taking practical steps for the realisation of their hopes.

With one or two exceptions only, so far at least as our knowledge extends, the earnest friends of national progress exhibit in their conduct precisely the reverse of this prudent foresight. With them, we fear we must admit, it is deemed to be virtue decisive enough for all present demands, to cherish good intentions. Resolution, floating about unformed, like morning mist, gives nothing more than a shadowy promise of coming down, at some distant time, in substantial and fertilising drops. The actual occurrence of a vacancy, it is supposed, will operate electrically upon what is now little better than airy expectation, or, at best, vague talk—and thus the planning of the campaign is deferred until the period for action shall arrive, when, instead of cool and steady effort, presence of mind will be lost, and everything will be done badly, because done in a hurry.

We give it as the result of our experience in the Southwark election, that defeat in that instance is to be attributed solely to want of preparation. Had there been in that borough an electoral club, such as we have recommended to our readers, and had it but moderately discharged its duty, the seat vacated by the death of Mr Benjamin Wood might with ease have been secured for an anti-state-church candidate. And this is only in accordance with the natural course of things, so that what happened there may be expected to happen elsewhere. Wisdom, as we have before remarked, leaves nothing to chance. Forewarned is forearmed. He who keeps a keen look-out on probabilities, and makes arrangements to meet them, converts every casualty into a stepping stone by which to climb to the accomplishment of his purpose. The unlucky, in this world, will always upon examination turn out to be those who left to accident what they ought to have committed to the care of forethought. Sagacity, promptitude, and decision, make all circumstances subservient to their ultimate design, and upon the very billows which threaten to break over them, are borne onward to the realisation of their projects.

And now, we most earnestly and pointedly appeal to our friends to decide forthwith whether they will take any steps towards securing the parliamentary representation of their principles at the impending general election. If they cherish this intention, it is full time that they were up and doing. The lapse of a month or two unemployed will assuredly leave them where irresolute people deserve, and may expect, to be—left in the lurch. Time is of more importance to their success than even money. We implore them, therefore, to bestir themselves. We have urged them to this before—we repeat our arguments, for they cannot be reiterated with too much energy, or too frequently.

Let them bear in mind, then, that little as it may argue for the intelligence and patriotism of our constituent bodies, experience has put it beyond doubt that, in election contests, it is half the battle to be on the ground first. There are, un-

happily, too many electors who, when the field is once taken, possess neither reflection nor moral courage of a sufficiently decided order to reserve their pledge for the exigencies of the future. Under such circumstances, the franchise is to them a privilege which they are thankful to dispose of to the first comer, just as men who know not precisely where to put their hats are glad to hang them upon the first peg which happens to catch their eye. Many of these might now be secured in favour of a candidate, able and disposed to advocate anti-state-church principles. The reasonableness of those views of religious liberty held by Protestant Dissenters, they admit in the main. The earnestness which intends at all hazards to achieve victory, invites their confidence. They would feel relieved at having cut short all future debate, by promising their votes before a plurality of candidates appears to distract their attention. In some instances, engagements thus made may be broken; but the Southwark election proved, much to the advantage of Sir William Molesworth, that they constitute a strong, if not a sufficient, guarantee that support, when required, will not be withheld.

As we urged more than two years back, there is a further consideration which ought, in our judgment, to have its due weight with constituencies, and with those constituencies especially, in which dissent is strong. The political world teems with adventurers, hovering about in a state of unrest, in search of some convenient electoral body upon which to alight. These men, as they are in pursuit of no principle, and seek only a quiet perch for their ambition, may be expected to avoid those localities already pre-occupied by a candidate selected for his well-defined sentiments. As they can hold out no solid reason to counterbalance the evil of which they make so much, of dividing the strength of what is called the Liberal interest, they will be less likely to disturb arrangements found to have been of some standing. Early preparations will thus, in many instances, avail to prevent the nomination of mere partisans; and the contest will assume its right aspect—a struggle, not of party with party, but of ecclesiastical freedom with ecclesiastical despotism.

There are some cases, moreover, in which present organisation may secure, by negotiation, all that we can expect until public opinion has ripened. In boroughs returning two Liberal members, Dissenters, were they but combined, might insist upon having one in whom they could place implicit reliance. And this demand, if backed by a sufficient show of determination, would be irresistible. Liberalism cannot stand alone—nor can Dissent—and wherever they unite, Dissent has a right to expect equal terms. But that right will never be ceded to it until it has taken the field as an independent force. Then, and then only, will it be able to "speak with its enemies in the gate." It must be feared before it will be respected—and, when feared, the very moderation and reasonableness of its demands will ensure acquiescence.

Our friends are, as yet, so inexperienced in electioneering matters as to be scarcely cognisant of the immeasurable importance of taking time by the forelock. Oh, that we could but adequately impress them with a sense of it—that any words we could use might but shake them out of that habit of dawdling which has uniformly conduced to their undoing! A little while hence, and all will be too late. Even now, they have all but let slip their opportunity for successful action. They may still redeem it; but, in order to do so, they must be at work immediately. Southwark was lost for want of timely preparation. Let the fact operate as a warning upon other constituencies! and out of one defeat let them learn the way to many victories. "A stitch in time saves nine."

THE "ECLECTIC REVIEW" ON THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

THE *Eclectic Review* for October contains an article, discussing at length, and with great clearness and judgment, the policy and results of the late contest at Southwark. We have no doubt a brief summary of some of its leading arguments will be acceptable to our readers. It opens with a consideration of that policy which would strive to advance great principles by bringing them to the test of the polling-booth in spite of the comparative disadvantage of political weakness. The Whig party would make a show of concession to Dissenters, now that they are aroused, by offering to go to a ballot. This "is, in principle, to give up all the chances of all the minorities in the country, of ever making themselves heard by a single mouthpiece in parliament, till they can get the majority, and then, by the application of the same rule, come in by a thunder-clap in turn. Sane men will never agree to this, and sane men never did." How, then, is the difficulty to be got over?

"The truth is, the whole difficulty is an emanation from that insolence of majorities which it is the very object of representative government to repress and to keep at bay. Men submit to majorities in parliament, not from the idea of any wisdom in parliament or in the majorities, but because they present a rough indication of what would

be the result if the same question were tried by the rule of physical force. A country obeys laws far from good, because the badness of the law is an inconsiderable evil compared with the damage of a civil war. But there is no such ground for acquiescence in the fancies of a knot of borough politicians. They may fume, and, to their ability, may vilify and abuse; but there is nothing in the results which should induce men of ordinary nerve to quail before their anger. It may be painful to be 'crossed in despotism,' whether in a kingdom or in a constituency; but the sufferers must exert patience under the trial. Men are not found, in considerable numbers, collecting about a cause which is entirely unreasonable. If the complainants have tried moderation and argument, and the grosser intellects of their neighbours refuse to be charmed, they must submit, as in all ages has been done, to allow their neighbours to have an opinion of their own. It may be an evil in their eyes; but it is not an evil to make a rout about, any more than that their neighbours do not all come to their shops, or set up their horses at the same hostelry."

The conductors of this outbreak against political etiquette are the opponents of state churches, who "believe that for a poor and oppressed minority to get one mouth-piece of their own in parliament, is of more consequence than sending fifty men to say 'Aye' or 'No' upon a question, which amounts only to settling whether one set of men or another, between whom they see small difference, shall sit on the right hand of the Speaker's chair." The writer briefly canvasses the claims of the Whigs to a renewal of public confidence, by a review of their past demerits. They had the chance of being the winners, if they liked; and they refused, so now they are sunk into the humbler office:—

"These, and facts of the same bearings, are reasons which make it absurd to suppose that men—bold, eager, of the toughest stuff of which heaven frames humanity, as history proves the defenders of religious liberty in all ages to have been—will draw in their horns like a snail before the approach of such a bugbear as the danger of keeping out a Whig ministry. There was an utter want of calculation about those who brought it forward, joined to much of that pride which goes before a fall. Nothing could match the bitterness of the Whig journals on the affair of Sunderland, founded, when examined, on the fact that the candidate there, after having been on the ground for two and twenty months, on the invitation and adoption of various public meetings, did not withdraw at the intimation of their pleasure, before a candidate invited by no public meeting or avowed supporters, and making his appearance by virtue of a bill desiring the constituents to withhold their votes. Or, if the objection was any more, it was that the candidate would not go to what is called a ballot. Men have a right to propose such things, if they like; but they have not a right to get into a passion about it. Still less have they a right to make all kinds of misrepresentations hostile to public character through their journals, and refuse the contradiction when asked. All this amounted to a declaration of interminable war. It was announcing that no care, no caution, no zeal not to offend, could prevent the unmeasured hostility of gentlemen who saw an immorality and breach of public propriety in anybody's being a candidate without an invitation from themselves. As such, there is no doubt that it produced its effect in Southwark. It set many free who before felt a leaning towards the ancient bondage."

The principles involved in the Maynooth question, and complete suffrage, were the two leading points on which the Liberal party were at issue in the Southwark contest:—

"Either or both of the grounds taken, were good and sufficient bases for independent action for those who thought so. Either men must use their right of suffrage for the purpose of approximating to such objects as they individually think worthiest, or there must be set up some new inquisition into men's actions, of which the foundations are in a submission more abject than it has yet entered into the heart of church or government to conceive."

There is both reason and a prospect of eventual success in systematically persevering in the policy first commenced at Southwark:—

"What remains, is to show the course open to the energetic to pursue. Among the constituencies sending the six hundred and fifty-eight members to parliament, there are, in round numbers, three hundred and fifty where the interference of the earnest supporters of religious equality would be sensibly felt. Of these, above seventy are places sending two or more members, where they might have a substantial prospect of effecting the introduction of one member of their own opinions, now or on another occasion. Upwards of one hundred and forty more, are places of the same kind where the experiment would be worth making. And the remainder are places sending one member, where something, more or less, might be expected from the same course of effort. Among all these, something of final importance may be compassed; and there is no fear of doing too much. The fallacy which checks the possible, for fear of stumbling on the impossible, is not for grown men. The Dissenters are in no danger of ousting every Whig and making a parliament of Hudsons. They only want fair play; and fair play, is getting as many members as they can."

The writer then enters more in detail into the history of the Southwark election, with the preliminary remark, that "the course pursued by Mr Miall and his friends was not an unadvised one. We assert this deliberately, and with a confidence as firm as that we expressed last month. There was no other course open to them as consistent and honourable men, and they are consequently free from the disgrace of defeat. With proud satisfaction they may look in upon their own hearts, and appeal from the prejudice and passion of the hour to the calmer judgment of a not distant day."

Those who desire to see a justification, in detail, of the course entered upon and carried out at the Borough election, we refer to the article itself,

having room only, in conclusion, for the following extract on the lesson taught to Dissenters by this contest:—

"It is only by defeat, in many cases repeated defeats, that a great movement can be expected to triumph. When was success attendant on a first effort, or what righteous combination has ever been qualified to improve the fruits of victory without having first learned the lesson of defeat? Whilst, therefore, the first impression of the Southwark contest is that of discouragement, we have the fullest confidence in its ultimate tendencies. It has already, to a great extent, effected the end contemplated. The voluntary principle has been drawn forth from its privacy and placed in the eye of the nation. New ground has been broken, a new cry has been raised. The standard around which our fathers rallied has been raised again, and Dissenters themselves have been taught that their religion must be applied to the discharge of every duty; that they must be Christian men on the hustings as well as in the closet; that they are under obligations to work out the redemption of the church from secular controul at home, as well as to attempt its extension abroad. A practical lesson has been given them which they much needed. They have been told their duty and been shown how to discharge it. Organizations are, in consequence, already commencing in various parts of the kingdom, with a view of securing an effective representation of our principles in the next parliament, and we doubt not, that whenever a general election comes, many constituencies will be found prepared to discharge their duty."

THE LATE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—In the *Patriot* of Sept. 15 appeared a statement to the effect that Mr Miall had determined, on the Saturday prior to the election, not to go to the poll, and that "this discreet decision was subsequently overruled by parties who had shown more zeal than good nature." When this statement first appeared, we did not think it worthy of notice, but as it has since been largely made use of by the press, to create a prejudice against Mr Miall, we now formally contradict it. Our contemporary must have been wholly misinformed.

WHAT IS RELIGIOUS LIBERTY?—The right to sneer at and vilify men on account of their profession of attachment to religion, and to denounce them for not receiving those sneers in silence.—*Vide Whig Newspapers on the Southwark Election.*

"THE TYRANNY OF THE MOB."—The monstrous violation of freedom in the cowardly ejection of Cassius M. Clay from Virginia, by a pro-slavery mob, for refusing to discontinue his anti-slavery publication, has created a just indignation amongst all parties in this country. As usual, however, this intolerance is set down to the account of democratic institutions; and a prejudice, in some cases designedly, in others unintentionally, sought to be created against the cause of organic reform in this country. It is scarcely necessary to point out the unreasonableness of this conclusion. What was the primary cause of this exhibition of intolerance? The maintenance of a system which grossly violates the fundamental laws of democracy. Hence, this application of Lynch law arose, not from the license allowed by democratic institutions, but from that principle not being carried out to its legitimate extent.

THE DELUSION IS VANISHING!—The *Mark Lane Express* of Monday puts in the most conspicuous part of its columns an article from "An Old Correspondent," of which the following is the principal portion:—

Protection is the farmer's question. We repeat it—Protection is the farmer's question; viz., protection against their pretended friends.

If our views are correct, the consequences of this policy must be palpable to all who can see, or rather will see. Some shut their eyes; and, having once shouted "Peel for ever!" continue to do so to the end of the chapter. To political bigots like these it is of little use to point to arguments, facts, or inevitable references. They are in a state of wilful and headstrong darkness, only to be removed by ruin. Nevertheless, there are farmers, though neither landlords nor Leaguers may believe it, who think for themselves. There are "farmers' clubs," where great truths are enunciated and discussed. Mind does not stop in its rapid progress with manufacturers. Railroads enter the country as well as the town. Newspapers penetrate everywhere. Farmers read, think, and talk, as well as their "wide-awake" opponents and *soi-disant* friends. They have found out by painful experience that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and that the dish administered to them in honied words has been generally the Dead-sea fruit—lovely in appearance, but dust and ashes in the mouth.

What is our object in these remarks? Union! intelligent, liberal, honest, determined union. Tenant farmers have the means in their own hands. Let every farmers' club be a club of all the farmers, and only the farmers, in the neighbourhood. Landlords may be patrons if they like—good landlords will never desire to be more—but in these eventful times the farmers really ought to act for themselves. If they are to have free trade, let them have compensation and corresponding rents. Landlords will rarely allow the latter, while they are disposed to clutch so much of the former as they can. This must not be. The speech of Captain Rous ought to rouse the farmers. "Coming events," by it, "cast their shadows before." Unless the tenant farmers really exert them-

selves, we shall, within a twelvemonth, have open ports, with undiminished rents; and a greater curse than that of Adam will befall the sacrificed tenantry—by the sweat of their brows they shall not earn bread.

THE LATE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—"COMING EVENTS," &c.—The *Leicester Chronicle*, the organ of the Whig party in that town, cannot make enough of the late Southwark election. Week after week it has been dealing out its abuse against those who have dared to stand up in support of their principles in Southwark, and especially against the local supporters of the policy first acted upon in the Borough election. The cause of this bitterness against the leading supporters of the anti-state-church and complete suffrage movements is to be found in the following paragraphs:—

With such instances before them, the Liberal electors must be prepared to see the example of Birmingham and Southwark followed in Leicester. Ridiculous in its failure as the Southwark attempt was, and hopeless as a similar one would be in this town, the same game will be played here. The nonsense of nominating some unqualified person will be practised. Some itinerant lecturer, or gentleman anxious to make a short cut to parliamentary honours, will come forward with all the mock modesty imaginable, and seek the suffrages of the listening burgesses. The issue would not for a moment be doubtful in his own case, nor is much danger to the Liberal candidates to be apprehended; but the evils of exciting dissension and ill-feeling among men who are agreed on more points than they differ, and who acted unitedly against a common foe, will have to be seriously deplored.

It is reported that Sir John Easthope will not offer himself again for Leicester. In this case his place will have to be supplied; and the constituency will not be able to find a gentleman whose parliamentary votes have been more judiciously and rightly given than Sir John Easthope's have been. . . . As in all probability there will be an opening to make a fresh choice at the next election, we may be permitted to express a hope that an old established and excellent custom may be revived, in forwarding of a Burgess to represent us in parliament—we mean the custom of sending a local resident to the House of Commons.

The *Chronicle* thereupon obscurely points to a townsman, "who understands thoroughly the condition and circumstances of the borough where he resides—who shares the sympathies and is alive to the opinions of his townsmen." To this "A Complete Suffragist" replies, in the *Mercury* of Saturday last:—

We shall not be found in your ranks next election, depend upon it. We have marked out a path for ourselves, and, despite your malignant aspersions, we shall pursue it. Your party have had their day—they have been put in the balance and found wanting; we will not again trust them. They are to us the same as the Tories—seeking the interests of their class, and their party, and would sacrifice us, and all we hold most dear, to their own aggrandisement.

The Leicester Dissenters will, I trust, at the next election, prove themselves worthy of their fame; they will come out on broad and fundamental principles; they will announce them in all their fulness; they will be ready fearlessly to give them effect; and despite the sneers, the menace, the calumny, and inveterate hatred of Whigs and Whigisms, or the bearing of their course to the interest of that party, will give their votes to those men they believe will advocate truth and justice.

ILLUSTRATION OF WHIG LIBERALITY TO DISSENTERS.—MAYNOOTH.—If a man owed a dinner to a Jew, it would be of no use to offer to pay it him in pork. The refusal to take it out in pork may be reasonable or not in the eyes of the other party, but that the creditor would rather leave it untouched than be paid in that way, is a valid reason why the offer is nought.—*Eclectic Review* for October.

MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.—I understand that the *Times*, *Chronicle*, and *Herald*, are each at present making from £3000 to £4000 a week by railway advertisements!—*London Correspondent of Inverness Courier.*

THE WHIG SCHEME OF BALLOTING FOR CANDIDATES AT ELECTIONS.—In the process described by "going to the ballot," no man has the slightest belief or trust in the honesty of his adversary. On the contrary every man comes to the process with the firmest conviction that he is to be cheated if the thing is within the limits of the possible; and this feeling is confirmed by the knowledge of the atrocious and elsewhere incredible things which have been done on such occasions. The consequence of which is to impress upon all parties, to the extent to which the capability of yielding to temptation may exist in their physical or mental organisation, that their only chance of keeping their heads above water is to do like others.—*Eclectic Review.*

THE ANDOVER UNION.—On Wednesday next Mr and Mrs Macdougall will retire into private life upon what they have made by their—services.—*Times.*

THE COMMON COUNCIL of the city of London decided, on Thursday last, upon appropriating out of the coal duty the sum of £20,000 a-year, for the next 20 years, towards effecting further works and improvements within the City.

EXTRACTION OF A BULLET AFTER THIRTY YEARS' LODGMENT.—On Monday Mr Hilfry Hill, surgeon, of Worcester, extracted with much care and skill, from the hand of James Hull, a resident in St Andrew's parish, a musket ball, which he received on the memorable 18th of June, 1815, in the battle of Waterloo.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

"Puck. I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes."

Midsummer Night's Dream.

Already three millions of gold have been sent to the Continent to pay for instalments on shares held by British capitalists in foreign railways; and an additional sum of ten millions will be needed within twelve months, to make good liabilities already incurred in the same quarters.—*Sentinel.*

Connected with the express trains on the Manchester and Birmingham, a leading carriage is attached to the tender for the use of the guard, who, in future, will be protected from the keen air. It is laden with three tons of iron, to prevent the train from oscillating.

The Leeds and Bradford have voted £200 to the "missionaries" ministering amongst the workmen on their line.

The Grand Junction have brought out from their works at Crewe several new luggage vans for leading carriages to the passenger trains, heavier and longer than any hitherto in use, and having boxes for the guards, who will thus be protected from the weather. These vans, it is said, will be a great protection from accident, and the passengers will be safe from danger from the engine. The company are now constructing some carriages, with six wheels and brace springs, which, it is calculated, will be more easy and safer than those with four.

One million is to be expended in the improvement, by railway, of our penal settlements in New South Wales. Emigrants to Botany Bay are to have the benefit of a line from Sydney to Paramatta and Penrith.

Railways have reached the tropics. The Mauritius line proposes to unite the ports of Louis and Mahebourg.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Sunday, when the four-o'clock luggage train was proceeding at its usual pace towards Birmingham, the coupling chains by which the carriages were united, broke, near the Harrow station, and half the train was left behind. The engine-driver instantly shut off the steam, and put down his brake; and the result was that the detached portion of the train, which still had great impetus on it, ran into the waggon preceding with sufficient violence to throw them over, together with the merchandise they contained, on to the up line. Two or three carriages were thus situated, and, as the Liverpool mail train was nearly due, men were despatched to stop it at the Harrow station, and a large body of men having been employed, the line was cleared, no further injury happening than the detention of the Liverpool mail fifty-three minutes beyond its proper time.

ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—A frightful accident occurred on Thursday, on the Midland Counties Railway, to a man named Percival, formerly a watchman on the line. Early in the morning he was found on the rail with his head severed from his body. From previous circumstances, and the fact of his neck-handkerchief and boots being taken off, it seems probable that his death was premeditated. An inquest was held on Thursday evening at Leicester, but adjourned for want of evidence.

SOME IN A CITY RAILWAY COUNTING-HOUSE.—Firm: Two partners. Buyer called. "Good morning, Mr. A.—just called to purchase fifty shares." "Very good: 1 premium is the figure." "Agreed." Bargain concluded. Going down stairs met the other partner. "How are you, old fellow? Got any shares?" says he. "Yes," says I. "Will you sell?" says he. "No objection," says I. "Give you 14 premium," says partner No. 2. Booked it, and thus, before I had cleared the staircase, netted *tin* to the tune of £25. A fact—parties known to us.—*Sentinel.*

LOCOMOTIVE WEAVING.—The other day, says the *Gateshead Observer*, we found ourselves seated in a second-class carriage, on the Newcastle and Darlington railway, face to face with a matronly lady. The train started from the Gateshead station, and before we had well crossed Well street, our fair fellow-traveler had converted her lap into a work table. An embryo purse, orange and purple, was drawn from the recesses of a natty little basket. The silken strap, temporarily attached to the end, was slipped over the lady's toe, and in an instant her shuttle was in rapid motion. The locomotive weaver was manufacturing by steam. And very comfortably she exercised her art, for the coach was snug and roomy—a very different sort of an affair to the suffocating inside of the old Exmouth or Telegraph; and we shall not be surprised to find, in no long time, that the ladies have introduced into the trains, in addition to their work, their teakettles. When, on Saturday last (the day to which we are referring), we had reached the station at Shineliffe, the purse was finished; but another was immediately begun. We much admired the ingenuity and independence with which the wandering weaver wound her silk. Having no one to hold the skein, she coiled it round her fingers in the manner of a screw, and with the other hand ran it round a card "like winking." It was charming to witness the facility of her fingers, and we almost broke the tenth commandment, by coveting a wife who "worked her passage" on the rail, and, by making purses, saved the purse of her husband. At Ferryhill we parted company, and our lot was then cast, for the next hour, in one of the miserable second-class carriages of the Clarence railway, a striking contrast to the glazed and comfortable "work-room" we had just quitted, and in which, while one of the travelers constructed a purse, another picked up a paragraph.

GREAT EUROPEAN RAILWAY.—The foregoing is, however, but a pigmy compared with the project announced by the "Great European Railway Company." "The portion of earth," we quote a prospectus now lying before us, "comprehended by the Great European Railway Company, covers an extent of three million seven hundred English miles, and embodies a population of two hundred and thirty-six millions of souls!" The prospectus, scorning the "miniature" limits imposed upon the energies of the locomotive engine by our petty island, throws open to its ambition "the more extensive field of Continental Europe," and of "our British possessions throughout the world." To this end, "accredited directors, with ample resources at their command," will be "specially delegated to enter into negotiation with continental states and foreign governments," and "secure the concession of the many exceedingly valuable lines of railway which, to the extent of several thousand miles throughout the world, still await the immediate application of British enterprise, combined with British capital, to be effectually and successfully carried out." And when Jack and his eleven brothers go to "seek their fortunes," an "engineering staff, on a scale of liberality sufficiently great to meet the magnitude of the undertaking," will "accompany them throughout their travels, to guide their judgment on scientific questions, and to report on engineering matters, such as earthworks, costs of construction, and the precise nature of the soils and gradients!" "All mention" of "engineering difficulties," the directors "purposely omit;" because, now-a-days, "with the single exception of physical impossibilities," they "resolve themselves into the simple question of expense." Give the "Great Europeans" the cash, and they will run a railway up Mont Blanc, or make a tunnel to the Antipodes! Some little mystery hangs, at present, over the probable theatre of initiatory operations. The new-fledged fraternity have not decided, yet, whether they shall try their wings in a flight from Archangel to Gibraltar, or from Copenhagen to Constantinople; but "negotiations of a highly important nature, with foreign states, will, in a very brief period, be fully and unreservedly communicated to the shareholders." Meanwhile, they reprint, from a school geography, a list of the kingdoms, principalities, and republics of Europe, "their capitals, their superficial area in English square miles, the amount of population to each square mile, the population of the chief cities, and the annual revenue of each country in pounds sterling," by way of "conveying some idea of the extent of territory from which the directors will select the choicest portions (the tit-bits of our planet) on which to pursue their operations." A more "solid, safe, and sound investment," we have the authority of the unknown directors for stating, was never presented to the pocket of John Bull; and every depositor of ten shillings in the first railway undertaken by the company, will have a right to an allotment in all the remaining lines with which the earth is to be girdled. "Foreign noblemen and gentlemen, connected with European courts," and also "natives," may "communicate with the directors" at "St Helen's place, London;" and if they "fully succeed in satisfying the board of their just claims to hold shares, both in right of actual unencumbered property and most undoubted respectability," they may have the good fortune to be numbered in "one of the most sterling combinations of capitalists of the present day!"—*Gateshead Observer.*

METROPOLITAN JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The object of this speculation is "to encircle the metropolis, and connect with each other at thirty or forty miles' distance from it, all the railways which, like arteries, branching off to all parts of the kingdom, carry the stream of traffic to and from the heart of the nation. Starting from the junction of two lines at Reigate, it links together the Southampton at Weighbridge, the Great Western at Slough, the London and Birmingham at Watford and the Northern and Eastern at Harlow. Passing through or near the rural district of the Roothings, to Chelmsford, it unites with the Eastern Counties; then stretches away by Billericay to Tilbury Port, where, by means of a steam-bridge, it proposes to establish a communication with the Gravesend and Kentish lines by the South Essex. The capital is fixed at £2,500,000 to be raised in £25 shares.

THE NEW LINES.—Constructive operations on nearly all the new lines granted last session have been commenced, and will be in full operation before the close of the year, affording to the working population of the kingdom permanent supplies of winter work. The South Devon works are drawing to a close; and, during the last fortnight, the masonry composing the sea wall has had to undergo the severe test of a tremendous storm from the south-west. The Belfast and Ballymena, Cork and Bandon, Dundalk and Enniskillen, have also commenced operations, and will open up employment for a large section of the Irish population. A large portion of the hired labour of Wales will be called into requisition by the South Wales line, from the Great Western to Fishguard in Pembroke, 182 miles. The Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, one of the great arteries for travel through the west of England, 129 miles in length, with its termini at Salisbury and Weymouth, will place upwards of one million and a half at the disposal of the labour market of that district, to which the Berks and Hants, also a Great Western offshoot of 40 miles, will add £400,000 more. The East Anglian lines will contribute their quota to the total outlay of upwards of two millions, and 162 miles of new locomotion for those districts. The Great Grimsby and Sheffield have commenced expending, between Gainsborough and Great Grimsby, 69 miles, £600,000, and

the Huddersfield and Manchester, 22 miles, and Huddersfield and Sheffield, 15, between their termini, £1,162,000, the outlay of the former being £630,000, and of the latter, £532,000. Leeds is to have laid out on it and the districts adjacent, between two and three millions sterling, giving a total new route by railway to that district of nearly 100 miles. Liverpool is to be overlaid with a complete lattice-work of new lines, a length of 40 miles, at an outlay of nearly two millions. Upwards of thirty new miles of line radiating from Manchester to the manufacturing districts of Bury, Rossendale, Heywood, and Oldham, are to be commenced, at a disbursement of one million of capital. The Nottingham and Lincoln, 33 miles, and Syston and Peterborough, 47, are to be begun in the midland districts, who open their constructive exchequer of one million and a half. Upwards of 150 miles of line by the Oxford and Rugby, and Oxford and Worcester and Wolverhampton lines, are to be hewn out by the Great Western railway, who have already commenced the future highway to the districts of iron and hardware, and to a uniting point with the Grand Junction at Wolverhampton, the total cost being calculated at two millions. The Great Western have been more successful than any other company in their parliamentary diplomacy last session. They obtained no fewer than eight lines, the construction of which will soon be commenced; a total length of new line of nearly 500 miles, and a total capital of between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000; to this add the present length the Great Western has in actual working, namely 220 miles, thus placing the company in possession of a prospective dominion, exceeding by upwards of 100 miles Mr Hudson's amplitude of territory. The Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester also commence their twenty-three miles into the mining districts, at a contemplated outlay of £410,000, and the South-western their Southampton and Dorchester, sixty-two miles, at a cost of £500,000. The Trent Valley line works, forty-nine miles, will commence at the Birmingham line at Rugby, and run into the Grand Junction at Stafford, at a cost of £1,250,000. The Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole will scatter its capital of half a million over twenty-seven miles between its termini and the extension lines round York, of about fifty miles. In Scotland, the Caledonian, Aberdeen, Scottish Central, Clyde-dale Junction, and other great routes, are already throwing labour into the hands of the Scottish population. The millions of British capital thus being expended, are only the seeds of a great monetary harvest that must yield millions more. The total amount of money that will be set in circulation and expended on the construction of these projects, is £29,000,000 sterling! The total length of new railways to be constructed is 1,793 miles, 1,800 miles being at present in operation. The cost of constructing the lines at present in existence amounted to £70,000,000. There is every probability that the lines of the ensuing session will multiply the capital of those of the preceding one twice over.

RICHMOND AND WEST END.—The usual notice required by act of parliament, to be given to the holders of land on new lines, having expired, with reference to the Richmond and West End, and there being but slight objection to the works being proceeded with, 1,000 labourers have been hired to commence operations. The directors have announced that the line will be completed from Wandsworth to Richmond by Christmas next. In order to do this, both ends will be commenced at the same time. Half of the men are to be employed between Richmond and Putney, and the remainder between the latter place and Wandsworth, where the line will join the South Western. The most difficult portion of this work is near Wandsworth, where it will have to cross an immense osier bed, full of deep ditches, and very swampy, and where it is said the workmen will have to dig to a depth of upwards of twenty feet before they obtain a suitable foundation; and in some places a great quantity of bricks will have to be sunk, in order to make the foundation solid.

MR HUDSON.—The movements of the "Railway King" are chronicled by the press with a minuteness worthy of royalty. Last week, we are told, he completed the purchase of another estate from the Duke of Devonshire at £400,000. This gentleman has recently purchased 10,000 tons of rails—5,000 at £8 17s. 6d., and the remaining 5,000 at £9 per ton. He wanted to purchase more. We presume this is a symptom of a considerable rise in iron.—*Herapath.* The great house at Albert gate, Hyde park, London, nick-named by Punch Gibraltar, "because it would never be taken," has surrendered at last to the railway potentate, Mr Hudson, who has taken it for his town residence.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE "STAGS."—The Stock Exchange people have found it necessary to order a railing to be erected at the end of Capel court, to prevent the intrusion of the "outsiders"—persons who deal in scrip and allotment letters, but who are not admitted among the regular brokers. These gentlemen carry on their dealings in the open air, principally in Bartholomew lane; but if the weather happens to be inclement, they rush up Capel court, and create such an obstruction that the brokers are unable to obtain admission. There has been a large increase in the number of unauthorised dealers during the last few weeks; and, judging from the huge packets of scrip and letters which are hawked about, business must be extremely brisk. It is a curious fact, that persons who have been for years wandering about London in a state of almost utter destitution have been metamorphosed into sharebrokers, and appear in "the lane" amongst their brother dealers in attire which would reflect credit on the skill of a west-end *schneider*.

A PREP BEHIND THE SCENES.—A meeting of a unique kind, and presenting a new phasis of the speculations in railways, took place at the end of last week in the City. It appears that one particular company, the title of which it is unnecessary to mention, engaged a considerable number of persons, in the outset of its career, to fill the extremely useful functions of "inquirers and stag-hunters," who seem to have laboured in that vocation for many weeks with untiring zeal and industry. They were seized, however, with considerable alarm at finding week after week pass away without anything in the shape of remuneration for their services making its appearance. Hence the approved and established method in all such cases was resorted to—of calling a meeting of the sufferers to deliberate on the appropriate mode of redress. They assembled accordingly, about thirty in number, and a chairman was appointed, who entered into a detail of grievances, which may appear in nearly his own words:—

The promoters of the company, he had learnt, were something like men of straw—they had nothing to lose; that gentlemen had joined the company as directors who were men of property, but, finding the character of the society they had joined, had retired, but others of respectability had come in in their stead; changes in the ministry had often taken place; orders issued for discharge of assistants, an hour afterwards new orders issued, all hands to be kept on. Make out your accounts, all will be paid to-morrow—and when to-morrow came, pay on Saturday—Saturday came, pay at 5—at 5 o'clock the directors all make their exit, and no money. All hands on again on Monday. Orders from the board—"Gentlemen, make yourselves easy, your money is all right, there is a division in the camp; new men are coming in; they will pay all. The concern will be remodeled, you will all get re-appointed and receive your money regularly." What follows? One promoter horsewhips the other—all confusion—and we are left in the same condition as before—no money, and without a chance of any. Shortly other parties step forward and give notice that they have bought the concern, and in future the company will be carried on under their management; they give instructions for the dismissal of clerks and others, and select those whom they wish to retain. That we do not object to; but we must come to some understanding how we are to be paid—this we must deliberate upon, and come to some resolution what course to adopt.

It only remains to mention the hostile character of the resolution with which the meeting closed—that in the event of the so-called "men of straw" still withholding compensation, a report of the proceedings "would be sent to each of the morning papers." This or any other appeal can do little good, we fear, in such a case; but it may enlighten the public a little, to give this sort of insight into what is passing behind the scenes in this great, and soon to be tragic, drama of railway speculations.—*Times*.

RAILWAYS AND THE MONEY MARKET.—As the end of the year is now approaching, numberless conjectures are afloat as to the time and manner in which the large deposits accruing upon railway projects must be placed in the hands of the Accountant-general. At a moderate estimate, the sums which will thus have to be provided amount to no less than £30,000,000 sterling, more than the whole circulation of the Bank of England, and, perhaps, three times as much as could be withdrawn at any one time without seriously embarrassing the whole currency of the country. From the result of the most careful inquiries on this subject, we can state that there is not an individual in the City, however experienced in monetary affairs, who is able, satisfactorily to his own mind, to explain how this money is to be provided, especially if a large proportion is called for at the same time, which is likely to be the case. The question, therefore, universally asked, and which would probably puzzle the Accountant-general himself to answer, is, how much would be wanted at once, and what would be done with it when in his possession? At present the money arising from railway deposits, instead of making any scarcity, rather increases the previous abundance, because it passes into the hands of the various bankers to the railway companies, who, of course, employ it again to the extent to which they consider they may safely and prudently do so. According to general conjecture, the month of February, being that in which Parliament opens, will be the time on which a large portion of the money will, in due course, be required; but the subject will demand the most vigilant attention on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in regulating its progress, and it is thought by many that it may prove an over-match for the utmost degree of caution which the Treasury can exercise.—*Times*.

A large sum of money will have to be paid into the Bank of England shortly, as required by act of parliament, on account of the different railway companies applying for bills. The aggregate is estimated at from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000; and the withdrawal of so much capital will, it is feared, distress the money market. And so it probably may for the moment; but the Bank will, it is very certain, take measures to render the pressure as temporary and little injurious as circumstances will admit of, exchequer bills and India bonds, from circulation we presume, may be exchanged for notes, if required, as has been customary on like occasions.—*Morning Post*.

A rumour was prevalent in the City on Wednesday, respecting an order in Council, said to have been agreed to, for the purpose of prohibiting the registration of more new railway projects, on the ground that those announced are already too numerous for the grasp of parliament in the next session. The report is, however, generally discredited; in fact, it is doubtful whether government would venture, even with a bill of indemnity to fortify them, to resolve on so arbitrary a course.

DIRECT LINES OF RAILWAY.—It is curious to notice, at the present time, the rage existing for direct lines of railway; and no sooner does one appear, than several others start, promising increased facilities and shorter routes for precisely the same district. Our advertising columns are every day exhibiting fresh proofs of the extension of the mania. There are now three or four schemes for direct Manchester railways; two or three for Oxford and Worcester; the same number for London and Holyhead; two or three for the Isle of Man; and others in the same proportion. A Cornwall railway has now appeared; and, in conjunction with the North Devon railway, promises direct communication from the north of England by way of Bristol; from the east, by way of Exeter and Okehampton; and from the south, by way of Plymouth to Falmouth and Penzance. The Cambrian and Grand Junction railway, connecting South Wales with Liverpool, Manchester, and the north, has for its object direct communication between these localities, as well as uniting the iron districts of North Wales with those of Staffordshire and Shropshire. Foreign railways are also again appearing.—*Times*.

WHOLESALE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—The late apprehension of Maynard, the negotiator for the restoration of stolen property, and that more recently of Garratt as his accomplice, has been the means of bringing to light a wholesale system of plunder. There is not a railway terminus in or about London but what has been plundered to a very large extent, and the detection of the robbers until lately has defied the most skilful ingenuity of the several railway officers. On the capture, however, of Maynard, suspicion fell on Garrett, as being a principal party in perfecting these wholesale depredations. He was accordingly strictly watched for near five weeks, during which time he had as many residences at different parts of the town, never staying at one place more than four or five days. On his being apprehended, in North street, Lisson grove, after a determined resistance, an immense quantity of property, principally wearing apparel, was discovered in portmanteaus, carpet-bags, boxes, &c., with various railway labels pasted upon them, and the inference was that the property formed the remains of a host of robberies on the numerous metropolitan lines. The whole of the railways running into London being interested in the discovery, their officers were promptly ordered to communicate with Mr Nash and Mr Collard, of the Great Western Railway Company, and up to Friday no fewer than eight distinct and large robberies on several lines were satisfactorily established. The several metropolitan railway companies, it is understood, for the full protection of the public, come forward to prosecute.

The *Madrid Gazette* mentions the arrival in that capital of Mr Brunel, the engineer, with a party of English engineers, who are to carry on the works on the North of Spain Railway. The works have already commenced.

EDWARD TOOTAL, Esq., the only formidable rival to Mr Hudson, the "Railway King," was last week entertained at a public dinner in Manchester, and presented with a dinner and dessert service of silver, in 117 complete pieces, weighing 2,620 ounces, and of the aggregate value of £1,800, from the shareholders in the Trent Valley Company, in consideration of his "long-sustained, and, at length, successful, efforts in promoting a railway by the valley of the Trent."

SUNDAY TRAVELING.—The directors of the York and North Midland will not permit special trains on Sundays, and limit as much as possible the number of ordinary trains; and on the newly-opened line from York to Scarborough they carry passengers down on the Saturday, and back again on Monday, to induce parties to abstain from Sunday traveling.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.—The railroad mania in Paris still rages. The papers contain announcements of new companies every day, and there is a fearful rush for promises of shares; but nine-tenths of the applicants seem to speculate upon fusions, well knowing that in this way they are sure to get something. The speculation is a pretty good one, for they write for shares to all the companies that are formed, and however little they may get from each, the total is worth having. The market, however, as regards the companies already formed, is rather heavy, although the returns begin to show gradual and continual augmentation.

We hear that the price of engineers has so advanced in the market that Sir John Rennie is to have £1,000 per week for the survey of a new line in the north.—*Herapath*.

The *Medical Times* contends that railway traveling is dangerous to persons having a predisposition to apoplexy, but says that this predisposition may be overcome by good constitutional training.

The longest tract of railway ever contemplated in Europe, is that from St Petersburg to Odessa, extending over an uninterrupted line of 1,600 miles. It would connect the Baltic, the Black, and the Caspian seas, traversing three different zones of temperature; and a person may then leave the Russian capital in the depth of winter, and arrive, on the same rail, at Odessa, in warm, nay hot weather.

As one of the numerous effects of the railroad on roadside inns, may be mentioned the following:—The Cock at Eaton Socon, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the owner, was put up to auction during the last week, and was knocked down for £1,200. The proprietor of the same premises four years since was offered no less a sum than £7,000 for them. This inn in its palmy days was accustomed to send out between 30 and 40 pair of horses daily.—*Cambridge Advertiser*.

RAILWAY SPECULATIONS.—It is asserted that Mr Frederick Ricketts, vice-chairman of the Bristol and Exeter railway, has cleared £160,000 in the last four months, by railway speculations.—*Western Luminary*.

A new project is the formation of a "Railway Carriage Building Company."

We have heard it estimated that the present profits of Messrs Pickford, as carriers on the London and Birmingham railway alone, are something between £25,000 and £30,000 annually.—*Railway Express*.

There are not less than ten railway projects on foot for providing nearer routes between London and Manchester than the one now existing. The number of shares in these companies amounts to 758,000, and the capital £23,150,000.

SHOALS OF WHALES.—We learn that, during the last six weeks, the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands captured no fewer than 2800 whales. A whole cargo of whalebone has been despatched from that island to England. It is intended for manure.—*John o' Groat's Journal*.—On Friday week 150 bottle noses got the finishing stroke at Sandwich; and on the same day, at West Voe, off Sandburgh, 100 were captured and slain. The day was fine, and the scene at both places was of the most animating description. The blubber was next day sold at £10 per ton.—*Witness*.

ABOLITION OF DUELING IN HANOVER.—The Hanoverian government has just determined to put an end to dueling, and for that purpose has ordered all the laws against it, and which were erroneously supposed to have been abrogated, to be strictly enforced. A captain in the cavalry, M. de Felsiger, has already been condemned to 15 days' imprisonment for sending a challenge, and the King has, moreover, forbidden him to wear henceforth the Hanoverian uniform.

THE TYRANT'S PENALTY.—An ingenious, though, it must be confessed, a cruel mode has been invented of annoying Narvaez. It seems he has been afflicted for some months past with a certain cutaneous disease, by no means dangerous, but rather tormenting, and which was once supposed to be rather general in North Britain. In addition to this, he has been ailing for some weeks past. Some person has been writing daily from Madrid, anonymously, for the purpose of informing him that a certain slow poison has been administered to him in the north, which was for some time to produce certain symptoms, all, or nearly all, of which have actually appeared. The letters reach him every day, and the most affectionate inquiries are made in them about his health, and whether he does not now and then feel an intolerable desire to scratch himself, as well as other signs which are given as the surest indication of having taken poison. He is allowed in them a certain time to live. On a man of Narvaez's violent temper and blustering character, it is not difficult to guess the effect produced by such information, incessantly conveyed to him by some anonymous writer. It is stated, that he sometimes becomes so furious when he receives these letters that no one dares approach him.—*Times*.

MR O'CONNELL AT DARRYNANE.—An English gentleman, with whom we have conversed, has given us a very animated account of a day at Darrynane, the great episode of which was a hunt with those celebrated "little beagles," which have so often formed the theme, and we believe with justice, of the Agitator's praise. Nothing could be more complete than the transformation of the "embodied thunderbolt of Conciliation hall"—such was the figure made use of by our English friend—and the merry hunter of the Kerry mountains "inhaling the ocean breeze that comes freighted with health and vigour from the coast of Labrador." In the evening, a large party of Englishmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Italians—Tories, Radicals, Conservatives, and Repealers—sat down to a board, which, said our friend, "bore all the characteristics of that of an Irish prince." "It was," he added, "a real conciliation hall, from which all those topics with which this extraordinary man sets the world by the ears were carefully excluded. Every man felt at home with his neighbour, and, above all, with his host, and when the old man retired for the night, with that bland and affectionate expression which he throws into his face at his own fireside, those who would have battled with him foot to foot on the religious or political arena, could not restrain the wish that his lot had been cast in those quiet scenes of domestic life which he seems, above all men living, most suited to adorn." Sixty strangers were entertained and slept at Darrynane abbey on Wednesday night.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM READING IN BED.—One of those accidents which we have so often to record occurred on Sunday night last to Mrs Elizabeth Vernon, a lady of independent fortune, residing in Charlotte street, Fitzroy square. For some considerable time past this lady has been labouring under an attack of rheumatism, for which she was in the habit of taking opiates to alleviate the pain, and was accustomed, upon retiring to rest at night, to read in bed. About the hour stated, the female domestic, who slept in an adjoining room, was awakened by a strong smell of fire, and, on proceeding to her mistress's chamber, found the hangings of the bed enveloped in flames, and the unfortunate lady in a state of insensibility. Assistance was promptly procured, and the fire extinguished, but not before Mrs Vernon, who is an aged lady, was severely, though not dangerously, burnt.

EXPORT OF SALT TO THE EAST INDIES.—The *Liverpool Albion* says that no less than from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of salt have been exported hence to the East Indies within the last three months.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE "AGRICULTURAL MIND."

Agricultural meetings are becoming more numerous as the season advances, and the topic of discussion continues to be, not protection, but scientific improvement. Thus, at the meeting of the Durham Agricultural Society at Sunderland, on Thursday, the Earl of Hardwicke lectures the farmers in the following strain:—

He differed, he said, from those who would rapidly urge forward the introduction of philosophical experiments and chemical science; if they looked through the county of Durham, they would find that as yet the *simple duties of an agriculturist were unfulfilled*. They had not yet raised the quantity of food which they could raise by the use of the *dung-cart and the plough*; and therefore, before they talked about chemical applications, it would be better if they thoroughly cleaned, drained, and manured their land. It was utterly impossible that the land could be improved whilst water was allowed to remain upon it; drainage by wood, stones, or tiles, was of the first importance, and second to that was the application of the plough in a proper manner. There was *hardly one field in ten ploughed as it should be*; and he saw straw thrown down in many farm-yards, but there was not a sufficient quantity of stock to convert that straw into good manure. He advised no farmer who had not carried through the first rudiments of agriculture to think of experimentalising in chemical science.

At the same meeting Mr Spearman made the following sensible observation on the granting of long leases:—

He was a supporter of long leases, but he was also a firm, a sincere farmers' friend, and therefore under present circumstances—in the present agricultural relation of the country—he did not, and would not, advise any farmer to take a long lease on a fixed money rent [great applause]. It had been properly said that the question of the corn laws was one which they could not there discuss, but it was a question which they could not blink—it exists as a great fact, and so long as uncertainty remains, he could not recommend the farmer to take a lease on a fixed money rental [renewed plaudits].

In like manner the Duke of Norfolk finds that the Sussex men keep, or rather neglect to keep, their fences in a disgraceful manner, and that their drilling, rick-making, and thatching, are all done as badly as can be. The Duke of Rutland, with milder censure, suggests to his tenants and friends at Waltham, that before spending money on new manures, they had better take the obvious step of drawing the water from the soil. In proposing the health of Mr Smith, of Deanston, who was present, the noble duke said—

"Paradoxical, as it seemed, though Mr Smith was one of the best friends the farmer possessed, he was practically aiding the designs of the Anti-corn-law League. If the improvements he suggested were carried out the corn law would die a natural death [cheers]. When the land produced as much corn as was required for the home consumption, he (his Grace) would give up the corn laws [cheers]. With respect to draining, they might send to London for bone-dust—to Holland for rape; they might load their land with farm-yard manure, which, by the bye, he thought was the best of all manures; but it would be of no avail until the land was quite dry.

Meetings of a like character have been held, at Chesterfield, of the North Derbyshire Agricultural Society, and at Hertford, of the Herts Agricultural Society, during the past week. At the former, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Morpeth were present. At the dinner, W. Innes, Esq., a landlord, blamed his own class for many of the evils which beset the farmers, such as the game laws, the system of hedge-row timber, and the objection to plough up bad grass land. At the latter meeting, over which Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer presided, the chairman indulged in a glowing panegyric on the agricultural class, interspersed with hints to landlords about game preserves and social duties, which were loudly cheered.

MERCIFUL DELIVERANCE OF THE REV. THOMAS HEATH AND CAPTAIN MORGAN.—During a very violent storm, which arose on the 22nd of January, while the John Williams lay off the island of Aitutaki, our brother, Mr Heath, with our excellent friend Captain Morgan, and five of the crew, experienced a most gracious deliverance from a watery grave. Mr Heath was exposed to the greatest peril, and at one period his preservation seemed beyond hope; but, when a few moments more would have finally consigned him to the raging sea, the hand of God was mercifully stretched out for his rescue, and our brother was saved.—*Evangelical Magazine*.

GEOLOGY.—Mr Lyell has, we understand, left England for another tour of the United States, having been engaged by the Alpha-Beta-Kappa Society, of Boston, and other learned institutions of America, to deliver a new course of lectures on geology.

BENEFIT OF EARLY CLOSING.—As an illustration of the beneficial effects which may be expected to accrue from the early closing of shops, we may mention the gratifying fact, that no fewer than fifty-eight young men in the employment of Messrs Faulkner, Brothers, enrolled themselves members of the Manchester Athenæum on Monday last. We trust this example will find numerous imitators.—*Manchester Argus*.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO WINDSOR.—The Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal family returned to Windsor Castle, from the Isle of Wight, on Thursday, after an absence of upwards of three months. The stay of the court at Windsor is expected to be prolonged till the meeting of parliament, in February. The Duchess of Kent arrived at Frogmore, from the Continent, on Friday.

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

In a very interesting paper in the current number of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, we find the following statement respecting the condition of the emancipated negroes, and the general effects of that measure which "gave liberty to the captive, and opened the prison doors of those that were bound." The perusal of these statements cannot fail to afford the highest satisfaction to our readers:—

JAMAICA.—The physical condition of the negroes is greatly improved since emancipation. They are generally cheerful and happy, and altogether their appearance betokens improvement. They are better fed and clothed, disease seldom visits them, cutaneous affections have almost ceased to afflict them, and "yaws," a severe disease, has become very rare; the duration of life has consequently increased. In their habits, the negroes are generally moral; scarcely a case of concubinage is now to be met with among them; the zeal of missionaries has effected a complete revolution in this respect; the number of marriages now is equal, in its ratio, with that of other civilised countries. The children of the emancipated are taught the rudiments of knowledge in the various schools which have now become general; and where there is proper application the improvement is generally creditable. The usual charge for education is 3d. per week. The British and Foreign and the Scotch systems of education are most generally adopted. There are some free schools where education can be obtained gratuitously; there are also infant and adult schools established. The attendance in most cases is good. The places of worship have increased three or fourfold since emancipation. The churches have been raised by grants, and from taxes; the chapels, by voluntary contributions and assistance from England. They are usually well attended, frequently to overflowing; the peasantry being devoted to religious services. The Sabbath schools are well attended, and the attainments of the children in scriptural knowledge is satisfactory. The number of *bona fide* members of Christian churches varies in different parts; in some places one-tenth, in others one-fifth, and even one-third; but perhaps, on an average, one-fifth. The amount of contributions in aid of missions and other religious purposes varies according to circumstances, depending greatly on the amount of wages received, and the state of the crops; but usually they contribute liberally. The prejudice as to caste and colour is giving way.

DEMERARA.—The condition of the emancipated classes is improved beyond description. They are better fed, being able to obtain fresh meat, on which they thrive better than on salt provisions. Their clothing is much better, and, where temperate habits have been formed, there is every prospect of lengthened life. The women are generally healthy and robust, and are most anxious about their children. The moral habits of the negroes are improved in every respect. The number of marriages is increasing, and generally there is a decided improvement. Schools have been established in great numbers, and are well attended by the children of the emancipated classes. The general improvement is creditable. The charge made for education is one guinea (16s.) per month. There are Sunday schools connected with most of the places of worship, where children receive instruction in divine things, in which their progress is encouraging. One-third of the congregations in attendance in the places of worship are *bona fide* members. They contribute liberally, for their means, to the cause of God.

BERBICE.—The general physical condition of the labourers is much improved. The effect of emancipation on the women has been to render them more domesticated and attentive to their offspring. Their moral habits are decidedly improved, and were it not for the pernicious examples set them by the whites, the improvement would be still greater. The average number of marriages is 500 yearly. The proportion is 100 to one in favour of freedom. There are between thirty or forty schools established, attended by about 3,000 scholars, who are generally the children of the emancipated. The charge is 1s. per month. Many of the schools are free. The progress of the pupils is generally satisfactory. The British and Foreign system is mostly adopted. Since emancipation eighteen new churches and chapels have been erected, connected with each of which there are usually four smaller ones, or little out-stations. The six new churches which have been raised have been erected at the expense of the colony and parliamentary grants: the chapels at the cost of those who worship in them, and by aids and grants from the London Missionary Society. The Sabbath schools are well attended, and the proficiency of the children is satisfactory. About one-third of the congregations are *bona fide* members of Christian churches; they contribute liberally, for their means, to the missions.

TRINIDAD.—The physical condition of the emancipated class is improved. The women are improved; their children receive from them every attention which maternal affection can suggest. There is no very decided improvement in moral habits—the black, coloured, and white, live in concubinage as heretofore; nevertheless, there is some increase in the number of marriages. Trinidad is the only colony from which discouraging accounts have been received relating to the moral improvement of the people. It is, however, to be observed, that few British colonies are so destitute of wholesome religious teaching as Trinidad.

ANTIGUA.—The general physical condition of the labourers is greatly improved since emancipation; they are better fed and clothed than formerly, their health and general appearance indicate a favourable change. The women manifest the greatest solicitude for their children. Emancipation has restrained the habits and manners of the whites, and, to a certain extent, improved them. There is a library society in the colony, from which those in the humbler walks of life can obtain books stored with useful knowledge at a trifling subscription. A more kindly feeling prevails among all classes, nevertheless old prejudices are deeply rooted in the minds of the whites. Some few of the coloured people have been elected to the magistracy. There has been a great addition made to the number of churches and chapels, which are usually well attended; the number of *bona fide* members is as one-third to the congregations. Schools have been established in connexion with the places of worship, which are well attended. The children progress very satisfactorily in

Christian knowledge. There are day schools throughout the colony on an extensive scale, in which religious knowledge is the primary consideration; writing and ciphering, and in some schools a knowledge of geography and the use of the globes, are taught. There has been a diminution in the amount of crime, and generally there has been an improvement in the emancipated classes.

THE REGISTRATION.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—At the Middlesex Registration court, on Monday, before L. Shadwell, Esq., Richard Henry Ashford claimed for share in eight freehold houses, which share is of the annual value of 40s. and upwards. The vote was objected to. The court said it was clear the claimants had an estate in equity, and that sufficient value had been shown to entitle each to vote. Nineteen had been shareholders more than twelve months. He should, therefore, decide their claims good. It was clear these persons joined their stock together to reap an advantage from the rise in the value of the property they might purchase, and he saw no objection to it. This decision will induce shareholders of building societies to claim to vote, and will place it in the power of the working classes to obtain the franchise with their savings. Up to Monday the total gain of the free traders on the registration was 832.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGISTRATION.—MANCHESTER, THURSDAY.—The free-traders have succeeded in placing every claim, without an exception, on the registry for 1845. Perhaps success more complete was never achieved by any great political party. It seals the fate of the present members, Lord Francis Egerton and Mr Talbot Clifton. The Manchester Tories abandoned the field in despair, destroying their notices of objection.

The free-traders of Liverpool, in addition to the accession to their own numbers made in the registration now finished, have struck off no fewer than 1,150 monopolists, whose names were illegally on the roll. This makes the seat now secure for two free-traders at the next election.

NORTH CHESHIRE.—The free-traders of the Run-corn and Grappenhall districts have established a gain of more than 100 upon the register.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—The total gain of the free-traders for this division of the county is 788.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Warrington, Bury, and, in fact, most of the manufacturing boroughs of Lancashire, the free-traders have gained largely. In a case at Rochdale, it appeared that the object of the buyer was to acquire a vote; and the Barrister rejoined, "What of that?" It was then asked, "Did the seller know the object of the purchaser?"

The Barrister: Suppose he did know, what does that matter? It is quite immaterial. I am clearly of opinion, that if it was an actual *bona fide* purchase, and the money actually paid, that is sufficient. Supposing even that Mr Schofield said, "I'll sell you a house for £50, and it will give you a vote;" Mr Evans replies, "Well, I want a vote, and I'll buy it;" if it were even so, I hold (and there is a recent decision on this question) that it is a good vote.

In Marylebone, the Conservatives gain 160 on the revision.

CURIOUS AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—A sick man, in a delirious fit, arose from his bed the other night, at Yarmouth, and went into the street in his shirt to look after a donkey, imagining that the animal had got loose. A woman was startled by such an apparition, and screamed for assistance, upon which a young fellow, who thought the sick man was some "Spring-heeled Jack" playing his pranks, violently beat the poor wanderer. He died the next morning, and his assailant was charged with murdering him. However, a surgeon having given an opinion that the man died from internal disease, and not from the beating, the coroner's jury that sat on the body returned a verdict of "Natural death."

METROPOLITAN MILKMAKING.—George Day, a London milkman, was lately placed at the bar of the Thames police office, charged with felony. He had bought six quarts of strained milk at the dairy of Mr Thomas Stephens, and, it was alleged, stole ten or eleven quarts of unstrained milk at the same time. When charged with the theft he denied it, and accounted for the increased quantity in his cans by saying "he had bobbed it well." The magistrate inquired the meaning of this term, and was informed that "bobbing" meant "watering." The prosecutor admitted that a "black cow" (or pump) was kept in his yard for "bobbing" the milk, and it was not disputed that the prisoner had "bobbed" the six quarts he bought; but evidence was given to show that he had also made free with a pailful "fresh from the cow." The prisoner said Mr Stephens saw him make his milk "half and half." "Half and half!" said Mr Justice Broderip: "what do you mean?" "Why," replied the prisoner, "I put eight or nine quarts of water to the milk, and mixed it well" [laughter]. "Nine quarts of water to six of milk!" rejoined the magistrate, "that's a droll way of making half and half" [laughter]. "If we didn't do it, the dairymen would do it for us," the prisoner observed, "and we prefer bobbing it ourselves" [laughter]. The rogue added that the dairymen found the water, and the milkmen found "the other things" [the chalk, we suppose]. The prisoner was remanded.

ROYAL VISIT.—It is stated in a daily paper, that the Queen will, in the course of a few weeks, pay a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield house, where great preparations are being made for the reception of her Majesty. The expense of the embellishments and restorations, which are in rapid progress at Hatfield, will, it is estimated, exceed £25,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL RAILWAY TRIP.

(From a Correspondent.)

About ten days since a friend at Birmingham suggested to the Sunday School Union of that town the idea of taking the Sunday school children a railway trip. A committee was immediately formed to consider and carry out this design, and the arrangements proceeded with great spirit. Accordingly the line of the Midland Counties railway was selected for conveying the party to Derby, a distance of forty-two miles from Birmingham, the directors of the company meeting the wishes of the committee with a spirit of the utmost liberality. On Saturday morning, the 27th ult., between eight and nine o'clock, the children of thirty-eight schools, to the number of 3,400, assembled at the station in Sawley street (each school being preceded by a banner bearing its name and number in the procession), accompanied by their teachers and friends, making a total of about 4,500 persons. They were then arranged in the carriages as quickly as possible, and at about a quarter to ten the first train, consisting of fifty-eight carriages, containing the girls, moved off from the station, amidst a large concourse of spectators, who thronged the sides and crowded the bridges of the line to a considerable distance. These, in about a quarter of an hour, were followed by the boys in a train of fifty-two carriages.

The scene at the time of starting was one of great excitement, and the children testified their glee by spontaneous bursts of shouting and singing during the whole day.

On arriving at Derby, a procession was formed outside the station (the girls going first, followed immediately by the boys), which extended considerably more than a mile, the party walking close together and four abreast.

They then proceeded through Derby to the Arboretum, a large and beautiful garden belonging to the town, where each child was presented with a substantial bun; water was also provided for their accommodation.

The procession occupied more than two hours in passing through the gates of the Arboretum.

About half-past three the procession again arrived at the station, and the children were rapidly seated in the carriages. The girls' train started first, and, at twenty minutes past five, was followed by the boys; both trains arrived at Birmingham at about seven o'clock, when the schools were at once marched off to their respective schoolrooms, under the care of their teachers and superintendents. Thus ended a day which will long be had in the grateful recollection of the Sunday school children of Birmingham, and which we doubt not will be productive of lasting benefit. The weather was, on the whole, tolerably favourable, and the day passed off without any accident of a serious nature. The party, we understand, was accompanied by Mr T. Morgan, J. Sturge, Esq., and various ministers and gentlemen of influence at Birmingham, and was received at Derby by J. Moss, Esq., the mayor, Mr Britten, secretary of the Arboretum, and other gentlemen.

Great praise is due to the directors, officers, and all the servants of the railway for their obliging assiduity throughout the whole of the day. We may just mention that the fares were as follows:—children, 6d.; teachers, 1s.; and friends, 2s. 6d.

THE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY AND THE GAME LAWS.—Another flagrant instance of the monstrous oppression inflicted in the execution of the Game Laws, is reported under our Christchurch head. There are several peculiarities connected with this case, which give it an interest beyond the every-day affairs of the same nature, which seem so agreeably to fill up the spare time of the country magistracy. The Honourable "Punch-in-the-head" Berkeley figures as the complainant, and affords us in this instance an additional proof of the blessings which a "good head of game" is calculated to confer upon the peasantry of a district. The defendants, Henry Bury and James Purchase, were mowing in a field, when a hare made its appearance, and a shepherd's dog belonging to Purchase (he being shepherd on the farm) gave chase. Two gamekeepers swore that the defendants threw down their scythes and hallooed on the dog, but three witnesses swore as positively that Purchase followed the dog only for the purpose of bringing him back, and that Bury never left off his work. In the face of this weight of evidence, the magistrates, the Right Hon. Sir G. Rose, and the Hon. Capt. Harris—convicted the men of what they call "unpremeditated poaching," and fined them £1 each! This decision, monstrous though it be, will probably surprise no one who has heard that upon entering the court Mr Berkeley who was "in his shooting trim, shook hands with the magistrates before the case was called on, and during the hearing of it took his seat between the two magistrates." The professional adviser of the defendants, Mr Sharp, naturally complained of the prosecutor sitting on the bench of judgment, and he shifted his position; but we are told he occasionally, during the hearing of the case, handed up slips of paper to the magistrates. How much longer will these enormities be suffered to exist? To our mind the Game Laws seemed destined in their fall to carry with them their congenial administrators—the unpaid magistracy: a consummation most devoutly to be wished.—*Hants Independent.*

RETIREMENT OF A METROPOLIS.—It should be remembered, in favour of Descartes' opinion of the retirement of a metropolis, that three of the greatest efforts of the human mind were produced in London:—The "Essays" of Lord Bacon; Sir Isaac Newton's "Optics;" and Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Literature.

An Inquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions of that Freedom of the Will, which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame. By the late REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President of the College of New Jersey. Nelson. 1845.

JONATHAN EDWARDS was a giant in theology. Whatever may be thought of his opinions, none can question the strength and subtlety of the understanding which he employed in elucidating and maintaining them. He entered into the profoundest mysteries with a consciousness of power, as well as the modesty of a saint, and dealt with the smatterers in philosophy and divinity as very little things. We cannot well imagine a more healthy exercise for those who would cultivate their reasoning faculties, and acquire a manly faith, than would be the thorough study of his writings. It would be infinitely better than reading tons of the superficial literature and second-hand theology of the day. To republish his works in a form to secure a general circulation is to do great service to our times, in which none but an intelligent piety is likely long to escape the perils, or use the advantages, that surround us on all hands. Mr Nelson has done well in reprinting the Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will.

We shall not express any opinion on Dr Edwards's doctrine, although we might reconcile such expression with our habit of not meddling with disputed points of theology by pleading the metaphysical character of the subject. Suffice it to say that his great point is the necessity of all determination of the will in choosing or refusing. This point he explains, illustrates, defends, and urges with a skill and clearness which have never been exceeded in the vindication of his doctrine. The work consists of four parts, and thirty-eight sections. In the first part "are explained various terms and things belonging to the subject;" in the second, "it is considered, whether there is or can be any such sort of freedom of will as that wherein Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever was or can be conceived of;" in the third, "is inquired whether any such liberty of will as Arminians hold be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.;" in the fourth, "the chief grounds of the reasonings of Arminians, in support and defence of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c., and against the opposite doctrine, are considered." The whole is worthy of the serious attention of all who take an interest in this vexed question of morals and religion.

1. *Thoughts on Habit and Discipline.* By JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY. Third Edition. pp. 139. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
2. *Puseyism traced to its Root.* By JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY. Third Edition. pp. 113. Charles Gilpin.

It is too late in the day to praise Mr Gurney for the possession of a clear and judicious intellect, and fine moral dispositions. The works before us supply abundant evidence of these qualities. We do not say "Amen" to every opinion they express. Both of them contain some views that we deem more than questionable. But the careful thinker, the calm and sagacious observer, the sincere philanthropist, and the spiritual Christian, appear prominently in their pages. The first contains three chapters; the titles of the subjects treated are—"The Capacities of Animals, including Habit;" "Habit in Man;" "Passive Impressions and Active Principles;" "Discipline;" "Bad Habit;" "General Principles of Education;" "Good Habits of Body;" "Good Habits of Art;" "Good Habits of Intellect;" "Good Moral Habits;" "Good Religious Habits." The wholesome character of the doctrines and admonitions which, illustrated and enforced in this pamphlet, render it of very great worth to all who are earnestly set upon the cultivation of their entire nature. The second work, we need not say, is controversial; but the controversy is conducted in a calm and candid spirit, without any of the false and mischievous charity which sees, or professes to see, no difference in religious opinions. The chapters are headed:—"The Holy Scriptures—Antichrist, the Man of Sin—the Usurpation of Temporal Power by the Professing Church of Christ—the Spiritual Power of the Priesthood—Divine Worship—the Christian Ministry—the Sacraments—Justification and Sanctification." "When I speak," says the worthy author, "of the papal and hierarchical system, I do not mean to confine either my own view, or that of my readers, to the church of Rome. I speak rather of the system which places man under the rule of man, in matters of religion—the laity, more particularly, under the rule of the clergy; so that human wisdom and authority are found, in various degrees, to usurp the place of pure, divine truth." This comprehensiveness of view imparts a peculiar worth to the discussion. It is true that the point

from which Mr Gurney regards the system he assails is the characteristic sentiments of his own sect—hence all his readers will not perceive the soundness of his conclusions, nor the force of his arguments. But he has produced a good book, which we can unfeignedly recommend.

The Ballad Poetry of Ireland. Edited by CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY. pp. 252. Dublin: J. Duffy.

"THE object of this collection," says the Editor, "is to vindicate the character of our native ballads, long and strangely misunderstood. But its title may suggest expectations which it cannot, and was not intended, to gratify. Let us, therefore, state, on the threshold, that it consists neither of the old Bardic songs of the country, nor of the street ballads common in the mouths of the people. It has borrowed from both these sources; but the main body of the collection is gathered from another class, chastened and elevated by modern art, but equally indigenous, and equally marked with a distinct native character."

The "Ballad Poetry of Ireland" is one of a series—"Duffy's Library of Ireland"—rivaling in cheapness, and in worth, Knight's Weekly volume. The present publication is a favourable specimen. It is made up with care and judgment. It will tend very much to vindicate for the national minstrelsy of Ireland a higher character than has been usually allowed to it. The genius, generosity, and humour, that so strongly mark the population of the sister isle will long live, in these ballads, in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." We recommend our readers who like such literature, to secure for themselves a treat by the purchase of this volume.

SERIAL WORKS.

1. *The Domestic Bible.* First Part. Thirteen Fortnightly numbers. By the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, A.M.
2. *The Child's Commentator.* Parts 15, 16. By the same.
3. *The Penny Portable Commentary.* Parts 7, 8. By the same.

THE works form quite a new era in biblical literature. What would our fathers have thought of them? Perhaps no man living was more fit for the task than Mr Cobbin. He has had great experience in it—has accumulated a good deal of biblical information, and possesses in general a sound judgment. We wish him life and health to complete his various labours. When completed, they will constitute a treasure to large classes in the church of God. The publishers deserve well for this enterprise; and we have no doubt that they will be well dealt with.

Lectures to the Working Classes. By W. J. FOX. Parts 1 to 9.

IT is a very marked sign of the "times," that such lectures as these should be addressed to the working classes. Differing on many points, and on the greatest, not the least, with our author, we do yet rejoice that the sense, and taste, and information, and manly style of thinking and speaking, which mark these lectures, find hearers in these classes.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Lads of the Factory.*
2. *Papery the Enemy and Falsifier of Scripture.*
3. *Cobbin's Child's Commentator.* Vol. 1.
4. *Hogg's Weekly Instructor.*
5. *England and its People.* By EMILY TAYLOR.
6. *Krummacher's Elisha.* Part 2.
7. *Tradesman's Assistant.*
8. *Dissenting Weddings under the New Marriage Act.* By W. THORN, Winchester.
9. *Clerical Cruelty.* By W. THORN.
10. *Clerical Cowardice.* By W. THORN.
11. *Magazine on Capital Punishments.* Nos. 4–7.
12. *The Reformer; a Monthly Journal* advocating the Complete Suffrage, Free Trade, Anti-state-church, &c., Movements.
13. *Knight's Political Dictionary.* Parts 7, 8.
14. *The History and Power of Ecclesiastical Courts.*
15. *Old England.* Parts 20, 21.

THE REGENT-STREET COLONNAD.—Some alarm was created on Friday evening by the sudden falling-in of the covering over the footpath in the Regent's quadrant. A number of persons were passing at the time, but all escaped without injury, with the exception of an elderly gentleman named Reuthen, who was knocked down by the bricks and rubbish, and severely injured on the head. The ceiling of the Quadrant is stated to be in a very dangerous state in another part, near where the accident occurred.

THE OLDEST NOBILITY.—It is a great piece of vanity which men indulge about the nobility and antiquity of their families. This vanity virtually splits the human race into two distinct castes—a superior and an inferior one; and those who pride themselves upon their nobility reckon themselves, of course, in the former. Now, the poorest despised Jew is able to trace his noble origin much further back than any of them.

Religious Intelligence.

ORDINATION AT PETERHEAD.—Mr D. Cook, late of the university of St Andrews, and the Theological Academy, Glasgow, having accepted the unanimous call of the church assembling in Windmill-street chapel, to become their pastor, was set apart to this office on Wednesday, the 17th of September. The services were commenced by Mr John Kennedy, of Aberdeen, who preached from Colossians ii. 10, "Ye are complete in him." Mr John Murker, of Banff, proposed the usual questions, to which satisfactory replies were given; whereupon, the ordination prayer was offered up, accompanied by the imposition of the hands of the elders. The pastor was addressed by Mr W. Lothian, of St Andrews, from Acts xx. 29, "Take heed to yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers." Mr N. Mackenzie, of Stewartfield, addressed the church from Philippians ii. 29, "Receive him, therefore, with all gladness, and hold such in reputation." Mr Alexander Forbes, of Fraserburgh, gave out the hymns during the service, and preached in the evening, from 2 Corinthians x. 15, 16, "Not boasting of things without our measure," &c. The whole of the services were characterised by adaptation, simplicity, and earnestness, and were conducted in a very solemn and impressive manner. They were listened to by the congregation with marked attention and interest throughout. At the close of the ordination services, the pastor was cordially welcomed by the congregation, as also by the pastors of the Secession, Free, and Methodist churches in the town. On the following Lord's-day, Mr Cook was introduced to his charge by Mr Lothian, who preached in the morning, from Numbers x. 29, "Come thou with us," &c. The church united in celebrating the Lord's supper, when the pastor presided, and preached in the afternoon, from 2 Thessalonians iii. 1, "Brethren, pray for us."

EDINBURGH.—Mr John Kirk, of Hamilton, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Congregational church, Waterloo rooms, Edinburgh, will be set apart as pastor over his new charge on Thursday, the 28th instant.

THE REV. J. E. GILES.—Mr Giles preached his last farewell sermon to his congregation, in South-parade Chapel, on Sunday evening last. The chapel was crowded to excess. Deep emotion was manifested both by Mr Giles and by those who listened to him on this painfully interesting occasion.—*Leeds Times.*

SADDLEWORTH.—Mr J. Reeves, of Aspatria, Cumberland, having received a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation at Ebenezer chapel, Upper mill, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, entered upon his stated labours the second Sabbath in September.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—During the last six years, fifty-four new Roman Catholic churches have been erected in England. Many of them, especially those in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Derby, Nottingham, Newcastle, Macclesfield, and Coventry, are on the largest scale of parochial building in this country. Seven religious houses have been erected; nineteen new communities of nuns, and nine houses of religious men; and nearly two million volumes of Catholic publications have been printed in the same period. According to Mr Pugin, the architect, St George's Roman Catholic church, in London, when completed, will, next to Westminster Abbey, be the largest Gothic structure in the metropolis.

FREE CHURCH MANSE FUND.—On Tuesday se'night a public meeting was held in the West Free church, Aberdeen, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Mr Guthrie, of Edinburgh, on the scheme for building manses for the Free Church ministers. Mr Guthrie, in the course of his address, read a list of subscriptions, amounting to £2,645. His subscriptions now amount to nearly £4,000.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.—The episcopal bishop of Montreal lately received from an aged Churchman in London, Mr J. Harrold, the sum of 28,000 dollars, to be applied to the college founded at Lennoxville, in Canada East. The same individual recently gave 2,600 dollars towards the endowment of the bishopric of New Brunswick. A few years ago, himself and wife each gave about £6,000 sterling to the Bethnal Green church, in London. He has also made liberal donations to the church in Australia. He is said to live with his family in private life upon a very moderate scale. It gives us pleasure to record such examples in other communions as well as in our own.—*Puritan.*

BRISTOCK.—On Tuesday, September 2nd, Mr T. Lord was publicly recognised as the pastor of the Independent church at Bristock, Northamptonshire. Mr T. Brooks, of Aldwinkle, opened the services of the day; the introductory discourse, by Mr A. E. Lord, of Walton-on-Thames, was much admired, and the publication of it is earnestly requested. The questions were proposed by Mr R. Jessop, of Ronell; the prayer was presented by Mr B. C. Young, of Thrapstone, and the charge was given by Mr A. Newth, of Oundle, and was marked by great beauty, propriety, and power. A tea meeting was held in the afternoon, and attended by about 250 persons. In the evening a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by Messrs Phillips, of Harrold; Toller, of Harboro'; Anderson, of Wollaston; and Jenkinson, of Kettering; on "the duties of church members to their ministers;" "the

duty of Christians to help each other;" "the duty of the church towards the young;" and "the importance of the divine blessing to attend all efforts to do good." Collections were made, and a bazaar held, the proceeds to be appropriated to liquidate the debt resting on the minister's house; a good attendance was realised, and it is a source of pleasure to be enabled to add that prospects of great usefulness are opening before the newly elected pastor.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16, at West Parade chapel, Wakefield, by Mr G. B. Macdonald, Mr JOHN RANDERSON, Wesleyan minister, Staffordshire, to ELIZA, third daughter of the late John SHARP, Esq., of Bingley.

Sept. 22, at Cross-street chapel, Manchester, by Mr F. Baker, of Bolton, Mr THOMAS BARKER, solicitor, Manchester, to HELEN DARBISHIRE, youngest daughter of the late Mr Jeremiah CROOK, of Liverpool.

Sept. 24, at the Independent chapel, Wilsden, by Mr J. Gregory, of Thornton, Mr EDWARD KENION, of Bradford, to HANNAH, daughter of the late C. ANDERSON, Esq., of Wilsden.

Sept. 25, at the Independent chapel, Brentwood, by Mr D. Smith, Mr SAMUEL GODDARD, second son of the late Mr D. P. Goddard, of Ipswich, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr James DREW, of the former place.

Sept. 25, at the Independent chapel, Foulmire, Cambridge-shire, by Mr G. H. Hobbs, Mr SAMUEL WILKERSON, of Basing-bourne, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr David ELLIS, of Christ-tall Grange, Essex.

Sept. 25, at the Independent chapel, Barking, by Mr George Corney, DAVID ROGERS, Esq., to JANE, youngest daughter of Joseph HARRIS, Esq., of Barking, Essex.

DEATHS.

Sept. 15, at Bradwell, Derbyshire, aged 43, Mr JOHN HAL-LAM. He was a minister in the Primitive Methodist Connexion upwards of twenty-three years.

Sept. 23, suddenly, at Great Missenden, SUSANNAH, the be-loved wife of Mr CHARLES BARTON. Her life was a course of usefulness and piety—her end was peace. Of her it may be truly said, "When the ear heard her, then it blessed her; and when the eye saw her, it gave witness to her."

Sept. 24, at Southport, Lancashire, after a painful illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation, Mr HESLETON GREY, of Manchester, in the 29th year of his age. He had for many years maintained an unimpeachable Christian character, and his end was peace.

Sept. 24, at Preatall, near Fleetwood-on-Wyre, of consump-tion, EDWIN, the eldest son of Mr William GOTHARD, minister, and late a student of Homerton College, aged 22. Cut off in the prime of life, amidst much bodily suffering, borne with Christian patience, he was fully resigned to his "Heavenly Father's will."

Sept. 25, at the mansion-house of Langton, Berwickshire, the Dowager Marchioness of BRADALBANE.

Sept. 25, at Putney, Mrs LONGLEY, relict of the late John Longley, Esq., formerly Recorder of Rochester, in her 92nd year.

Sept. 27, at Walton House, Warwickshire, aged 37, Sir JOHN MORDAUNT, Bart., M.P.

Trade and Commerce.

Friday, September 26.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Catholic Church of St Barnabas, Nottingham.

Radford Church, Radford, Oxfordshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

STOCKS, WILLIAM, Newhouse, Yorkshire, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BURTON, SOPHIA, and BURTON, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemists, Oct. 8, and Nov. 3: solicitors, Messrs Bell and Co. Bow-churchyard, London; and Mr Tenney, Hull; and Messrs Horsfall and Harrison, Leeds.

CHARITY, WILLIAM, Alford, Lincolnshire, builder: Oct. 8, and 29: solicitors, Messrs Scott and Co., Lincoln's-inn fields; Messrs Bourne and Son, Alford; and Mr Bulmer, Leeds.

COTSWORTH, THOMAS, Reading, Berkshire, Oct. 3, and Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs Pinniger and Co., John street, Bedford row.

COOPER, GEORGE, South Shields, Durham, cinder burner, Oct. 7, and Nov. 18: solicitors, Mr W. L. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Chisholme and Co., Lincoln's-inn fields, London.

HORNBY, BENJAMIN, Holylake, Cheshire, innkeeper, Oct. 9, and Nov. 6: solicitors, Messrs Skilbeck and Hall, Southampton buildings; and Mr C. Thompson, Liverpool.

JONES, EDWARD, sen., of Budge row, City, pasteboard manu-facturer, Oct. 10, and Nov. 5: solicitor, Mr J. B. May, Queen square, Bloomsbury.

Tuesday, September 30.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Old Baptist Chapel, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.

General Baptist Chapel, Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BARRY, ELIZA, Bristol, victualer, October 8, November 13: solicitors, Messrs White, Eyre, and Co., Bedford row, London, and Messrs W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

FREEMAN, RICHARD, 22, Edward street, Portman square, hosiery, Oct. 15, Nov. 11: solicitor, Mr Frederick John Reed, Friday street, Cheapside.

GIBSON, JOHN, 20, Motcombe street, Belgrave square, oilman, Oct. 22, Nov. 12: solicitors, Messrs Taylor and Collinson, Great James street, Bedford row.

HUGHES, ROBERT, 115, Piccadilly, upholsterer, October 10, and November 11: solicitor, Mr M'Duff, Castle street, Holborn.

HUGHES, JOHN, Manchester, provision dealer, Oct. 17, and Nov. 6: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London; and Messrs Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

JARMAN, WILLIAM, Wigton, Cumberland, chemist, October 8, November 18: solicitors, Mr George Mounsey Gray, 9, Staple inn, London; Mr William Lazonby, Wigton; and Mr Henry Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MANNING, SAMUEL, 17, Newman street, Oxford street, stone-mason, October 14, November 11: solicitor, Mr Sutcliffe, New Bridge street.

NOONE, GEORGE EDWARD, 43, East street, Manchester square, engineer, October 8, November 5: solicitor, Mr Bevan, Old Jewry.

PAINE, GEORGE ALFRED, 31, High street, Bloomsbury, church clock maker, Oct. 10, Nov. 11: solicitor, Mr Hilleary, Fenchurch street.

RAYNER, JAMES, Roughtam, Norfolk, licensed victualer, Oct. 8, Nov. 12: solicitor, Mr Wilkin, Fumival's inn.

ROBERTS, THOMAS, Liverpool, commission agent, Oct. 13, Nov. 11: solicitors, Messrs Mitton and Neale, Southampton buildings, London, and Mr T. S. Smith, Liverpool.

SHANKLIN, ROBERT, Salford, Lancashire, druggist, Oct. 13, Nov. 17: solicitors, Messrs Norris and Co., Bartlett's buildings, Holborn; and Mr John Norris, Manchester.

THOMPSON, JAMES, and THOMPSON, JOHN, Leeds, stock-brokers, Oct. 15, Nov. 12: solicitors, Messrs Williamson and Hill, Gray's inn, London; and Mr Carris, Leeds.

WARWICK, JAMES, Threadneedle street, City, and Enfield, Middlesex, merchant, Oct. 8, Nov. 12: solicitors, Messrs Venning and Co., Tokenhouse yard.

WEBBER, WILLIAM, Horndean, Hampshire, grocer, October 10, November 11: solicitors, Mr Lowe, Chancery lane, and Mr M. Ford, Portsea.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATION.

M'DOUGAL and Co., Glasgow, calenderers, October 10, 31.

DIVIDENDS.

G. Fisher, Bradford, first div. of 8s., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—L. Dobson, Leeds, woolen cloth merchant, final div. of 14d., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—J. Bainbridge, Richmond, Yorkshire, ironfounder, first and final div. of 1s. 10d., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—W. Clarke, Sheffield, builder, first div. of 3s., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—T. M. Monckman, Bradford, tobaccoist, final div. of 9d., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—J. Newton, J. W. Newton, and F. Newton, Rotherham, Yorkshire, spirit merchants, first div. of 6s. 8d.; also a div. of 20s. upon the separate estate of J. W. Newton; and a div. of 7s. upon the separate estate of F. Newton, any day, on and after Oct. 6.—J. Wood, now or late of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—J. Mears, Leeds, grocer, first div. of 3s. 4d., any day, on and after Oct. 7.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	98½	98½	98½	98½	98	98
Ditto for Account...	98½	98½	98½	98½	98	98½
2 per cents Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	213
India Stock	268	—	268	—	268	267
Exchequer Bills	48pm	48pm	48pm	46pm	46pm	46pm
India Bonds	—	66	62	—	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	100½	Mexican	39½
Brazilian	90	Peruvian	39½
Buenos Ayres	52	Portuguese 5 per cents	63
Columbian	18½	Ditto converted	60½
Danish	90	Russian	115
Dutch 2½ per cents	60½	Spanish Active	27½
Ditto 4 per cents	97½	Ditto Passive	6½
French 3 per cents	84	Ditto Deferred	16

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	129	London & Croydon Trunk	25
Blackwall	91	London and Greenwich	10
Bristol and Exeter	89	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	23	Manchester and Leeds	216
Edinburgh and Glasgow	76	Midland Counties	170
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	26
Great North of England	216	Manchester and Birm.	90
Great Western	162	Midland and Derby	131
Ditto Half	91½	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifth	37	South Eastern and Dover	44½
London and Birmingham	220	South Western	80
London & Birm. ½ Shares	26	Ditto New	—
London and Brighton	73	York and North Midland	115

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 29.

The supply of English from the neighbouring counties, although larger than last week, was still moderate, and sold at the prices of this day se'night: free foreign is unaltered; bonded met a good inquiry, particularly from country people; but, being generally held above the rates hitherto paid, the sales effected were not extensive. New Barley is without alteration; old, the turn dearer. Beans command fully last week's prices. Maple and blue peas sell less freely, and the former are 1s. cheaper; white must be noted 4s. higher than our former quotations. The supply of foreign oats being large, and several cargoes out of condition, the trade was slow, and sales difficult to effect, except at a decline of 6d. per qr.

Wheat, Red	52 to 56	Malt, Ordinary	48 to 52
Fine	56 to 66	Pale	54 to 60
White	60 to 66	Rye	30 to 32
Fine	62 to 70	Peas, Hog	43 to 46
Flour, per sack	40 to 45	Maple	46 to 47
Barley	25 to 28	Boilers	50 to 54
Malt	30 to 33	Beans, Ticks	40 to 44

Beans, Pigeon	42 to 46	Wheat	17s. 6d.
Harrow	35 to 41	Barley	8 0
Oats, Feed	23 to 24	Oats	6 0
Fine	23 to 27	Rye	9 6
Poland	23 to 26	Beans	1 0
Potato	24 to 27	Peas	5 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 19.

Wheat	52s. 6d.	Wheat	55s. 6d.
Barley	30 9	Barley	30 5
Oats	21 7	Oats	22 4
Rye	32 8	Rye	33 9
Beans	42 5	Beans	42 1
Peas	37 0	Peas	37 10

SEEDS.

The arrivals of linseed have been large during the past week; the demand was, however, tolerably good to-day, and fair qualities realised 45s. per qr. for crushing. White mustard-seed was in rather large supply, and somewhat easier to buy; of brown there was scarcely any offering. In canary-seed there was little passing, and quotations underwent no change. Winter tares of fine qualities commanded 8s. 6d. per bushel.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 29.

We experienced a healthy state of business during last week. Irish butter was again rather largely dealt in, and the market ended with a firm and promising appearance, at an established advance on all kinds of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. The consumption of bacon has gone on favourably; the sales effected in singled sides landed proportionably good, and our last quotations well supported. Nothing fresh offered or done in sales for forward shipment worth notice. Bale and tierce middles nearly stationary in demand and value. Hams of prime quality in demand at full prices. Lard more saleable, and the turn higher in price. The government contract for navy provisions was taken on Friday last: the pork, 14,000 tierces, at an average of about £6 13s.; the beef, 8,000 ditto, at an average of about £6 8s. per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 29.

This market is in much the same position as last week. The accounts from the plantations are not quite so favourable.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 29.

The attendance of butchers being somewhat numerous, the prime Scots, Herefords, Devons, &c., commanded a ready sale at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the currencies obtained last week, viz., from 3s. 8d. to 4s. per 8lbs.; in the middling and inferior breeds of beasts only a limited business was transacted, yet prices were supported. The arrivals of sheep still fall considerably short of those at the same time in 1844, owing to which the mutton trade to-day was very steady, particularly for long wool; and previous rates were obtained by the salesmen without difficulty. Lamb is now quite out of season. The veal trade was rather slow, and in some instances prices had a downward tendency. Pigs were a brisk sale, at higher prices.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 0 5 0	Pork	3 6 5 2
		Lamb, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	811	Sheep	6,620	Calves	342	Pigs	291
Friday	811	Sheep	6,620	Calves	342	Pigs	291
Monday	3,853	Sheep	25,140	Calves	138	Pigs	305

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 29.
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do 2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto 3 10 .. 4 2
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 4 .. 4 6
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal 3 10 .. 4 10
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 .. 5 4
Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	

WOOL.

There has been a fair business doing this week in all descriptions of wool, and at full rates. The London public sales, to take place on the 2nd of October, will attract the attention of the trade.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—The past week has been one of unusual dullness in the market. The sales have been limited to little more than 26,300 bales, including 6,500 American taken on speculation, and 400 American, 200 Pernam, and 200 Egyptian for export. Prices are so little altered as to be unworthy of a change in our quotations.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 26.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow .. 84s. to 95s.	New Clover Hay .. 95s. to 126s.
New ditto	Old ditto
Useful Old ditto .. 98 .. 105	Oat Straw 34 .. 36
Fine Upland ditto 106 .. 112	Wheat Straw .. 36 .. 38

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 27.

Stewart's, 19s. 0d.; Hetton's, 19s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 19s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 302.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 1,600 hhds and tierces at full rates, including a public sale of 100 hhds Barbadoes, which sold at 51s. to 51s. 6d. for middling to good yellow. There was more doing in refined goods; standard lumps selling at 65s. 6d. to 67s., and brown grocery at 65s. to 66s. per cwt. 1,500 bags Madras, in auction, fetched full market prices; middling to good strong yellow (Dobah kind) 50s. to 53s. 6d.; inferior and low, 47s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—No public sales. By private contract a small parcel of good ordinary Ceylon (native) sold at 47s. to 48s. per cwt.

Advertisements.

THE NONCONFORMIST'S SKETCH BOOK.

A Series of Views of a State Church, and its attendant evils. By EDWARD MIALI, author of "Views of the Voluntary Principle." Price 3s. 6d.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, Paternoster row.

THE RELIGIOUS CLAIMS OF IRELAND.

TO CHRISTIANS OF EVERY NAME, but especially to the CONGREGATIONALISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BRETHREN,

Ireland has been recently much before you. In connexion with the measure for endowing the College of Maynooth some of your most cherished principles have been outraged. You have felt strongly, and you have strongly expressed your feeling. You have arisen with a unanimity which surprised both yourselves and your rulers; and if you have not at once and completely succeeded in your immediate object, you have revealed the existence of a principle, wide-spread and powerful, with which none will again lightly venture to tamper; and which, invigorated and matured, it is not too much to hope, will yet prove the palladium of all that constitutes the real glory of this great empire.

As Protestants and Christians you have become more united—as men and Britons you have become more enlightened. Great principles have been acknowledged, illustrated, and brought into action—important information has been diffused; and in many ways the recent strange movement has produced results its originators never anticipated. Now, as heretofore, God has made "the wrath of man to praise him." Now, as heretofore, "the remainder he will restrain."

But in one result especially we do rejoice—yea, and we will rejoice—your attention has been called to Ireland, and fixed upon it. Some of her sons have appealed once and again; and their voices were feeble, and failed to arrest more than a very partial attention. Now, "the lion hath roared, who will not fear?" the Lord God hath spoken, who can but prophesy? He who ruleth among the nations has by his providence done that, at once and effectually, which our efforts could not accomplish. It is ours, in his name, at this solemn and critical period, to hold open to you the roll of Ireland's wants and woes full in the light of his providence and word, that *your duty and his purposes* with reference to it may be at once discerned.

Ireland is your "sister." You recognise the affinity. She is at your side. She has been long and deeply oppressed, and you have the means of soothing, of healing, of compensating her, and of placing her in a position worthy of association with you.

Ireland is in misery. The ingredients of her bitter cup are many and potent. She has ignorance, vice, poverty; for each and for all you have the antidote. Her wretchedness you, and as far as appears to us, you only, have the means fully to remove.

Ireland is the home of Antichristian error. There the Man of Sin is in his strength, grown up into the manhood of his powers—a vast and effective hierarchy, a thoroughly organised laity. With the tribes of God is the Ark before which this Dagon must fall. The strong man armed has as yet, alas! kept all but undisturbed possession. It is for the Churches of Britain to send the Gospel of Christ to subjugate him and divide the spoil. The truth of God, fairly confronted with error, has elsewhere been successful. It has yet to prove its power and win its triumphs in Ireland; and upon you mainly devolves the obligation of testing its capabilities.

Ireland's population is nearly Nine Millions! more than that of all the Islands of the Southern Sea. Seven Millions of these are Roman Catholics! It has increased during this century with a rapidity unexampled and unparalleled in an old and unmanufacturing country. It is still increasing, and whilst its thickly planted districts are becoming denser every year, it is at the same time sending out myriads of its redundant population to every quarter of the globe. Ireland is seeding the earth with Popery and all its attendant baleful influences. Does not such a population and such a process merit the solemn consideration of those in whose hands, instrumentally, is the world's destiny—who have the means for Ireland's evangelisation, and can, if they will, employ them?

Ireland, in every point of view, is a Missionary country. The system of which more than three-fourths of her people are the victims, is opposed to the essential truths of the gospel—ignorance of those truths is the necessary and fatal consequence. Superstition and, in some parts, semi-barbarism are fearfully prevalent. The moral atmosphere is thick and tainted. If in some points the people are comparatively virtuous, they are so notwithstanding their system; but if awful crime is perpetrated to an extent to be found in few other countries in Europe, it may, we believe, be considered as in no small degree the result of that system. Further: Three Millions speak a language which they intensely feel is their own—a language foreign to English teachers. Five hundred thousand can neither speak nor understand any thing else. Are not these the usual characteristics of those dark places of the earth which claim and receive the aid of British Christian philanthropy? And shall other places be sought for, when to reach them you must pass by Ireland?

In the mind of Ireland there is a power mighty for evil or good to England and to the world. England has already felt this—the world is feeling it; and both will feel it more, unless a mightier influence controls and directs it. Happily the day of physical force is nearly passed away; but can Ireland not cope with England in the higher field of intellect? She has done

so for some years—England, too, in the maturity of her civilisation, Ireland in the infancy of her powers, scarcely conscious of possessing any. The subtle, elastic mind of Ireland, imbued with Popery and gifted with genius and volubility, is the most admirable instrument the world has yet seen for the diffusion of error. This the Popedom well knows, and has long used it. Irishmen, with their own easily distinguished names, oftener with French ones, are to be found probably in every important station in the Romish church throughout the world. Oh, then, why not heal those waters at their source? Why not give this noble instrumentality its proper direction? Why not make them, what above all people on the earth they are fitted to be, Heralds of the Truth?

Brethren, on these grounds, the broad grounds of Ireland's need—her exceeding wretchedness, moral and physical—her vast population, her high capabilities, and your close union with her, which you are determined shall not be repealed, we, on behalf of the Congregational Union of Ireland, most earnestly solicit your support. Of this Union, you should know something. The following is, in brief, its history and present position. It was formed in 1829, on the model of the Congregational Union of Scotland, by a few of the labourers then engaged in this trying field, who deeply felt the need of mutual association, and the duty of doing something for the spiritual good of their country, in connexion with their distinctive principles. Notwithstanding many difficulties, some of them of a strange and most unanticipated nature, "having obtained help of God, it has continued to this day." It has now Thirteen Agents employed in the work. The majority are either Pastors of Churches, with itinerating districts, or Missionaries wholly employed in going from place to place, finding or making openings for preaching the truth, always with reference to the formation of Churches. The others are readers and exhorters, whose sphere is from house to house, and from village to village, in more limited districts. There is, also, now identified with the Union, and supported out of its funds, a small Collegiate Institution, for the training of young men for the work of the mission and ministry in Ireland. It is presided over in its Theological Department, by the Rev. William Urwick, D.D., whose enlightened, untiring, and disinterested labours for Ireland rank him among her truest benefactors, and whose honoured name will be long cherished by those who come after him in the Congregational ministry in this country; and in the department of Classics and General Literature, by the Rev. J. Bewglass, A.M., a brother who came amongst us with the highest testimonials of suitability for his office from those most competent to give them, and who has now for two years approved himself an able and efficient instructor of those committed to him, combining the utmost kindness and consideration, with diligence and discipline. The services of an excellent professor of the Irish language have also been secured. The education sought to be given is what will induce on respectable ministerial qualifications, an especial preparedness for the work of the Lord in Ireland. We confidently appeal to all who had the opportunity of listening to the recent examinations of the students, whether this object has not been, to a most animating degree, realised.

Of the Agents employed there are as yet but two whose principal object is the benefit of the Irish-speaking population. This is not the fault of the Committee. They feel the anomaly, and are keenly alive to the responsibility of such a state of things. It is believed that the total of evangelical ministers, of all denominations, capable of preaching in Irish, and giving themselves to that work, does not exceed twelve! This, recollecting the immense apparatus in existence professedly for the religious instruction of the country, is as absurd as it is lamentable. But the Committee are big with hope on this subject. The plan of a Celtic Mission in the West, was some time ago sketched and published by them. They have given it much consideration. They will continue to apply their minds to it. They know that suitable agency can be obtained; they know where it should be placed; and they pledge themselves that, if supported, they will prayerfully and steadily work this important undertaking to the utmost of their power.

The mind of Ireland is now awake—the people of Ireland are now comparatively sober—the politics of Ireland have excited a spirit of keen inquiry. Great principles are looming in the distance, astonishing Irishmen by their novelty and grandeur. Such a condition of mind should be met, and we are anxious at once to meet it. Tracts suited to the time and the people should be written and widely circulated. Lectures also, peculiar in their style and matter, should be extensively delivered. We can do this, too, if assisted. We have the men and the facilities—we want the money.

Shall we say anything of the advantages to be derived by Congregationalists from their known liberality of sentiment, and constant advocacy of the Voluntary principle? It is one of great value and high responsibility. Religion has been presented to the people of Ireland in the most unwelcome associations. They have been compelled to support what they deemed heretical and soul-destructive; and the hope that arguments on their behalf would candidly be examined, is destroyed by their known, because avowed, hatred of the system of which it is a part. We have no such barrier. We go forth, "taking nothing of the Gentiles." Cordially conceding to them the fullest civil and religious liberty, we bring to them a gospel in every way free. And if it be ever received, that is the medium through which they will accept it.

Christians of Britain, Brethren in the fellowship and hope of the Gospel, Congregationalists especially, we appeal to you. You have the subject now briefly and imperfectly stated; but with a case in itself so clear, and a cause so good, we are not, on this account, so anxious as we should otherwise be. The half has not been told you; but we believe what has been said is sufficient for the purpose. Will you not send the Gospel to Ireland? Shall the present excitement on her behalf end (as many a former one has done) in nothing? The Legislature will give nearly £30,000 per annum for the training of priests. We solemnly ask—will Christian Britain do her duty if she give less to counteract their baleful teaching? Will not each reader of this paper feel that "he must arise and work, for the matter belongs to him?" A People's interests are committed to you, and in them are involved the interests of Britain, your own beloved country, and of the world. Patriotism and philanthropy, then, unite with the plainest Christian duty, in urging the claims and pleading the cause of Ireland with you. A little band of brothers are on the spot. They are doing battle for the Lord of hosts; but to the eye of sense it is against fearful odds! Hemmed in on every side, they looked upward first, and then with strained eyes and outstretched hands towards you, they utter, through us, the man of Macedonia's cry, "Come over and help us." Oh, brethren, we are in the whirl of a mighty, and it may be a final, movement; the crisis of the great struggle between truth and error would appear to be at hand. Our countries, placed in close juxtaposition, are severally the home and citadel of the antagonist powers. Of the issue we cannot doubt. Of the precise mode of its accomplishment we may not be so sure. But is it not something that truth is here—that Scriptural Organisation is here—that a machinery is here, already in operation, which, though at present limited, is, from its nature, capable of any degree of expansion and power. Come then, dear brethren, oh come "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Give us your earnest, united prayers. Give us your regular systematic aid, and you will soon see that in our conjoint efforts we shall not labour in vain—that, while discharging a sacred duty towards others, you are laying up a store of blessing for yourselves. Conferring on us and our poor country the richest boon, you will find "that there is that scattereth and yet increaseth," "God will bless you," and your favoured land, "and all the ends of the earth shall fear him."

Signed, by order of the Annual Conference,

NOBLE SHEPPARD, Chairman.

DUBLIN, July, 1845.

Subscriptions and donations will be received in London by Messrs Hankey and Co., Fenchurch street; Rev. J. Sherman, Surrey Chapel house, Blackfriars road; Rev. James Carlile, Helmsley terrace, Hackney; and D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., corresponding Secretary, 15, Arundel street, Strand; in Manchester by Rev. Dr Clunie, and Rev. Dr Davidson; in Liverpool by Rev. J. Kelly; in Glasgow by Rev. G. S. Ingram; in Edinburgh by Rev. J. E. Campbell, and Rev. W. Swan; in Dundee by Rev. A. Russell, and Mr E. Urquhart; and in Aberdeen by Rev. J. Kennedy; also by the treasurer, T. Turner, Esq., Royal Bank, Dublin.

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EXPLANATORY KEY.

1. The New Analysis at the head of each chapter shows the leading subjects of its contents; and, as the REFLECTIONS are founded on the Analysis, the reader may find it desirable to read each article of the Analysis in connexion with the corresponding Reflection; thus (Gen. i.)—

"1. *Origin of Creation.* 1. The great first cause of Creation was God. This chapter," &c. The observations in the Reflections are, however, so made as to render them in complete order for reading without the use of the Analytical Heading, which heading may be of separate utility in expounding a chapter.

In reading the chapter several things are to be noticed:—
2. Passages in Brackets show that they may be omitted in Family Reading, being mostly chronological, or eastern metaphors, or statements of iniquity, liable to abuse by the ignorant and thoughtless.

3. Words, followed by words in brackets, show that the latter are more suitable substitutes, being not so coarse as those of the early translation; or, in some instances, those passages give a rendering much more clear for the plain reader, without generally introducing any learned criticisms.

4. Where a division of a chapter is marked at the left hand, among the verses, as in Gen. ii. 7, where (chap. ii.) occurs, and in Gen. iv. 25, where (chap. v.) occurs, it is to signify that learned critics have thought those divisions more desirable than those in our common Bibles; the reader will, however, observe, that they are so marked as not to interfere with the usual numbering of our common chapters or verses, both remaining as before familiar to the eye. In Gen. ii. the first six verses are thought to belong to chap. i. In Gen. iv. the two last verses are thought to belong to chap. v., and so for other like divisions. These divisions may frequently be useful for the better understanding of the connexion of the subject.

5. Some passages are printed in a poetical form, like blank verse, as Gen. iv. 23, "Ye wives of Lamech," &c., showing that they are so in the original; and in reading the Psalms, Proverbs, and Prophets, which, as well as Job and Solomon's Song, are poetical books, the plain reader will often see the force and beauty of the passage, by observing the parallels, and particularly the antithesis, or contrast, which they are intended to exhibit. As, for example, Prov. xii. 1, 2—

1. "Whoso loveth instruction, loveth knowledge;
But he that hateth reproof is brutish."
2. "A good man obtaineth favour of the Lord;
But a man of wicked devices will be condemn'd."

6. The Paragraphs are often differently marked from those of our common Bibles. These ought to connect, instead of which they often confound or divide subjects. The aim of the paragraphs in this Bible has been to correct these defects.

7. The passages interspersed in brackets, when in Roman characters, with C. O. prefixed, point out to the reader the Chronological Order of reading. As, for instance, the history in the book of Job is considered to have occurred before many of the events which are recorded in the book of Genesis; it is therefore marked for reading, Gen. ch. xi. Many of the Psalms are connected in order with events recorded in the Historical Books, though they are collected together as one volume of sacred poetry; and many of the prophetic predictions were given at periods, the history of which is connected without them in Kings, Chronicles, &c., while the predictions are classed together. The Prophets, also, are not given exactly in the order in which they prophesied, but are arranged according to their size and importance, the shorter prophecies being placed last in the prophetic volume. It may not be advisable to disturb the usual order in Family reading; but for closet use the Chronological order will be found valuable, as it corrects these anomalies in our common Bibles.

8. The passages marked at the foot of each chapter, in italics, are Scriptural Expositions of the subject of that chapter, and may be used by the private reader as he would use marginal references.

9. The dates of the months prefixed to certain chapters are not designed to direct the Family Reading, but the Closet Reading, of those who have leisure to peruse the whole Bible in the year. The Old Testament is, for the most part, to be read in the morning, and the New Testament in the evening, with a few portions of the Old, including the Psalms. Family readers are left to make their own arrangement, as are closet readers who cannot adopt the plan.

10. The Questions affixed are just sufficient to embrace the main facts or truths recorded in each chapter, and to keep alive the attention and inform the minds of the servants and children of a family. The reader may multiply or diminish them at pleasure.

11. The division of very long chapters, for convenience, needs no explanation.

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Religious Intelligence.

ORDINATION AT PETERHEAD.—Mr D. Cook, late of the university of St Andrews, and the Theological Academy, Glasgow, having accepted the unanimous call of the church assembling in Windmill-street chapel, to become their pastor, was set apart to this office on Wednesday, the 17th of September. The services were commenced by Mr John Kennedy, of Aberdeen, who preached from Colossians ii. 10, "Ye are complete in him." Mr John Murker, of Banff, proposed the usual questions, to which satisfactory replies were given; whereupon, the ordination prayer was offered up, accompanied by the imposition of the hands of the elders. The pastor was addressed by Mr W. Lothian, of St Andrews, from Acts xx. 29, "Take heed to yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers." Mr N. Mackenzie, of Stewartfield, addressed the church from Philippians ii. 29, "Receive him, therefore, with all gladness, and hold such in reputation." Mr Alexander Forbes, of Fraserburgh, gave out the hymns during the service, and preached in the evening, from 2 Corinthians x. 15, 16, "Not boasting of things without our measure," &c. The whole of the services were characterised by adaptation, simplicity, and earnestness, and were conducted in a very solemn and impressive manner. They were listened to by the congregation with marked attention and interest throughout. At the close of the ordination services, the pastor was cordially welcomed by the congregation, as also by the pastors of the Secession, Free, and Methodist churches in the town. On the following Lord's-day, Mr Cook was introduced to his charge by Mr Lothian, who preached in the morning, from Numbers x. 29, "Come thou with us," &c. The church united in celebrating the Lord's supper, when the pastor presided, and preached in the afternoon, from 2 Thessalonians iii. 1, "Brethren, pray for us."

EDINBURGH.—Mr John Kirk, of Hamilton, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Congregational church, Waterloo rooms, Edinburgh, will be set apart as pastor over his new charge on Thursday, the 28th instant.

THE REV. J. E. GILES.—Mr Giles preached his last farewell sermon to his congregation, in South-parade Chapel, on Sunday evening last. The chapel was crowded to excess. Deep emotion was manifested both by Mr Giles and by those who listened to him on this painfully interesting occasion.—*Leeds Times.*

SADDLEWORTH.—Mr J. Reeves, of Aspatria, Cumberland, having received a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation at Ebenezer chapel, Upper mill, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, entered upon his stated labours the second Sabbath in September.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—During the last six years, fifty-four new Roman Catholic churches have been erected in England. Many of them, especially those in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Derby, Nottingham, Newcastle, Macclesfield, and Coventry, are on the largest scale of parochial building in this country. Seven religious houses have been erected; nineteen new communities of nuns, and nine houses of religious men; and nearly two million volumes of Catholic publications have been printed in the same period. According to Mr Pugin, the architect, St George's Roman Catholic church, in London, when completed, will, next to Westminster Abbey, be the largest Gothic structure in the metropolis.

FREE CHURCH MANSE FUND.—On Tuesday se'night a public meeting was held in the West Free church, Aberdeen, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Mr Guthrie, of Edinburgh, on the scheme for building manses for the Free Church ministers. Mr Guthrie, in the course of his address, read a list of subscriptions, amounting to £2,645. His subscriptions now amount to nearly £4,000.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.—The episcopal bishop of Montreal lately received from an aged Churchman in London, Mr J. Harrold, the sum of 28,000 dollars, to be applied to the college founded at Lennoxville, in Canada East. The same individual recently gave 2,600 dollars towards the endowment of the bishopric of New Brunswick. A few years ago, himself and wife each gave about £6,000 sterling to the Bethnal Green church, in London. He has also made liberal donations to the church in Australia. He is said to live with his family in private life upon a very moderate scale. It gives us pleasure to record such examples in other communions as well as in our own.—*Puritan.*

BRISTOCK.—On Tuesday, September 2nd, Mr T. Lord was publicly recognised as the pastor of the Independent church at Bristock, Northamptonshire. Mr T. Brooks, of Aldwinkle, opened the services of the day; the introductory discourse, by Mr A. E. Lord, of Walton-on-Thames, was much admired, and the publication of it is earnestly requested. The questions were proposed by Mr R. Jessop, of Ronell; the prayer was presented by Mr B. C. Young, of Thrapstone, and the charge was given by Mr A. Newth, of Oundle, and was marked by great beauty, propriety, and power. A tea meeting was held in the afternoon, and attended by about 250 persons. In the evening a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by Messrs Phillips, of Harrold; Toller, of Harboro'; Anderson, of Wollaston; and Jenkinson, of Kettering; on "the duties of church members to their ministers;" "the

duty of Christians to help each other;" "the duty of the church towards the young;" and "the importance of the divine blessing to attend all efforts to do good." Collections were made, and a bazaar held, the proceeds to be appropriated to liquidate the debt resting on the minister's house; a good attendance was realised, and it is a source of pleasure to be enabled to add that prospects of great usefulness are opening before the newly elected pastor.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16, at West Parade chapel, Wakefield, by Mr G. B. Macdonald, Mr JOHN RANDESON, Wesleyan minister, Staffordshire, to ELIZA, third daughter of the late John SHARP, Esq., of Bingley.

Sept. 22, at Cross-street chapel, Manchester, by Mr F. Baker, of Bolton, Mr THOMAS BARKER, solicitor, Manchester, to HELEN DARRISHIRE, youngest daughter of the late Mr Jeremiah CROOK, of Liverpool.

Sept. 24, at the Independent chapel, Wilsden, by Mr J. Gregory, of Thornton, Mr EDWARD KENION, of Bradford, to HANNAH, daughter of the late C. ANDERSON, Esq., of Wilsden.

Sept. 25, at the Independent chapel, Brentwood, by Mr D. Smith, Mr SAMUEL GODDARD, second son of the late Mr D. P. Goddard, of Ipswich, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr James DREW, of the former place.

Sept. 25, at the Independent chapel, Foulmire, Cambridge-shire, by Mr G. H. Hobbs, Mr SAMUEL WILKINSON, of Basing-bourne, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr David ELLIS, of Christall Grange, Essex.

Sept. 25, at the Independent chapel, Barking, by Mr George Corney, DAVID ROGERS, Esq., to JANE, youngest daughter of Joseph HARRIS, Esq., of Barking, Essex.

DEATHS.

Sept. 15, at Bradwell, Derbyshire, aged 43, Mr JOHN HAL-LAM. He was a minister in the Primitive Methodist Connexion upwards of twenty-three years.

Sept. 23, suddenly, at Great Missenden, SUSANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr CHARLES BARTON. Her life was a course of usefulness and piety—her end was peace. Of her it may be truly said, "When the ear heard her, then it blessed her; and when the eye saw her, it gave witness to her."

Sept. 24, at Southport, Lancashire, after a painful illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation, Mr HESLETON GREY, of Manchester, in the 29th year of his age. He had for many years maintained an unimpeachable Christian character, and his end was peace.

Sept. 24, at Preetall, near Fleetwood-on-Wyre, of consumption, EDWIN, the eldest son of Mr William GODHARD, minister, and late a student of Homerton College, aged 23. Cut off in the prime of life, amidst much bodily suffering, borne with Christian patience, he was fully resigned to his "Heavenly Father's will."

Sept. 25, at the mansion-house of Langton, Berwickshire, the Dowager Marchioness of BRADALBANE.

Sept. 25, at Putney, Mrs LONGLEY, relict of the late John Longley, Esq., formerly Recorder of Rochester, in her 92nd year.

Sept. 27, at Walton House, Warwickshire, aged 37, Sir JOHN MORDAUNT, Bart., M.P.

Trade and Commerce.

Friday, September 26.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
Catholic Church of St Barnabas, Nottingham.
Radford Church, Radford, Oxfordshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

STOCKS, WILLIAM, Newhouse, Yorkshire, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BURTON, SOPHIA, and BURTON, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemists, Oct. 8, and Nov. 3: solicitors, Messrs Bell and Co. Bow-churchyard, London; Mr Tenney, Hull; and Messrs Horsfall and Harrison, Leeds.

CHARITY, WILLIAM, Alford, Lincolnshire, builder: Oct. 8, and 29: solicitors, Messrs Scott and Co., Lincoln's-inn fields; Messrs Bourne and Son, Alford; and Mr Bulmer, Leeds.

COTSWORTH, THOMAS, Reading, Berkshire, Oct. 3, and Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs Pinniger and Co., John street, Bedford row.

COOPER, GEORGE, South Shields, Durham, cinder burner, Oct. 7, and Nov. 18: solicitors, Mr W. L. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Chisholme and Co., Lincoln's-inn fields, London.

HORNEY, BENJAMIN, Holylake, Cheshire, innkeeper, Oct. 9, and Nov. 6: solicitors, Messrs Skilbeck and Hall, Southampton buildings; and Mr C. Thompson, Liverpool.

JONES, EDWARD, sen., of Budge row, City, pasteboard manufacturer, Oct. 10, and Nov. 5: solicitor, Mr J. B. May, Queen square, Bloomsbury.

Tuesday, September 30.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
Old Baptist Chapel, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.
General Baptist Chapel, Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BARRY, ELIZA, Bristol, victualer, October 8, November 13: solicitors, Messrs White, Eyre, and Co., Bedford row, London, and Messrs W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

FREEMAN, RICHARD, 22, Edward street, Portman square, hosiery, Oct. 15, Nov. 11: solicitor, Mr Frederick John Reed, Friday street, Cheapside.

GIBSON, JOHN, 20, Motcombe street, Belgrave square, oilman, Oct. 22, Nov. 12: solicitors, Messrs Taylor and Collinson, Great James street, Bedford row.

HUGHES, ROBERT, 115, Piccadilly, upholsterer, October 10, and November 11: solicitor, Mr M'Duff, Castle street, Holborn.

HUGHES, JOHN, Manchester, provision dealer, Oct. 17, and Nov. 6: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London; and Messrs Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

JARMAN, WILLIAM, Wigton, Cumberland, chemist, October 8, November 18: solicitors, Mr George Mounsey Gray, 9, Staple inn, London; Mr William Lazonby, Wigton; and Mr Henry Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MANNING, SAMUEL, 17, Newman street, Oxford street, stone-mason, October 14, November 11: solicitor, Mr Sutcliffe, New Bridge street.

NOONE, GEORGE EDWARD, 43, East street, Manchester square, engineer, October 8, November 5: solicitor, Mr Bevan, Old Jewry.

PAINE, GEORGE ALFRED, 31, High street, Bloomsbury, church clock maker, Oct. 10, Nov. 11: solicitor, Mr Hilleary, Fenchurch street.

RAYNER, JAMES, Roughtam, Norfolk, licensed victualer, Oct. 8, Nov. 12: solicitor, Mr Wilkin, Fumival's inn.

ROBERTS, THOMAS, Liverpool, commission agent, Oct. 13, Nov. 11: solicitors, Messrs Mitton and Neale, Southampton buildings, London, and Mr T. S. Smith, Liverpool.

SHANKLIN, ROBERT, Salford, Lancashire, druggist, Oct. 13, Nov. 17: solicitors, Messrs Norris and Co., Bartlett's buildings, Holborn; and Mr John Norris, Manchester.

THOMPSON, JAMES, and THOMPSON, JOHN, Leeds, stock-brokers, Oct. 15, Nov. 12: solicitors, Messrs Williamson and Hill, Gray's inn, London; and Mr Carriss, Leeds.

WARWICK, JAMES, Threadneedle street, City, and Enfield, Middlesex, merchant, Oct. 8, Nov. 12: solicitors, Messrs Venn and Co., Tokenhouse yard.

WEBBER, WILLIAM, Horndean, Hampshire, grocer, October 10, November 11: solicitors, Mr Lowe, Chancery lane, and Mr H. Ford, Portsea.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

M'DOUGAL and Co., Glasgow, calendarers, October 10, 31.

DIVIDENDS.

G. Fisher, Bradford, first div. of 8s., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—L. Dobson, Leeds, woolen cloth merchant, final div. of 14d., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—J. Bainbridge, Richmond, Yorkshire, ironfounder, first and final div. of 1s. 10d., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—W. Clarke, Sheffield, builder, first div. of 3s., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—T. M. Monckman, Bradford, tobaccoist, final div. of 9d., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—J. Newton, J. W. Newton, and F. Newton, Rotherham, Yorkshire, spirit merchants, first div. of 6s. 8d.; also a div. of 20s. upon the separate estate of J. W. Newton; also a div. of 7s. upon the separate estate of F. Newton, any day, on and after Oct. 6.—J. Wood, now or late of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d., any day, on and after Oct. 6.—J. Mears, Leeds, grocer, first div. of 3s. 4d., any day, on and after Oct. 7.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	98½	98½	98½	98½	98	98
Ditto for Account...	98½	98½	98½	98½	98	98½
2 per cents Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	213
India Stock	268	—	268	—	268	267
Exchequer Bills	48pm	48pm	48pm	46pm	46pm	46pm
India Bonds	—	66	62	—	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	100½	Mexican	39½
Brazilian	90	Peruvian	39½
Buenos Ayres	52	Portuguese 5 per cents	63
Columbian	18½	Ditto converted	60½
Danish	90	Russian	115
Dutch 2½ per cents	60½	Spanish Active	27½
Ditto 4 per cents	97½	Ditto Passive	6½
French 3 per cents	81	Ditto Deferred	16

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	129	London & Croydon Trunk	25
Blackwall	91	London and Greenwich	10
Bristol and Exeter	89	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	22	Manchester and Leeds	216
Edinburgh and Glasgow	76	Midland Counties	170
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	26
Great North of England ..	216	Manchester and Birm'g.	90
Great Western	163	Midland and Derby	131
Ditto Half	91½	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifths	37	South Eastern and Dover	44½
London and Birmingham	230	South Western	80
London & Birm. ½ Shares	26	Ditto New	—
London and Brighton	73	York and North Midland	115

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 29.

The supply of English from the neighbouring counties, although larger than last week, was still moderate, and sold at the prices of this day se'night; free foreign is unaltered; bonded met a good inquiry, particularly from country people; but, being generally held above the rates hitherto paid, the sales effected were not extensive. New Barley is without alteration; old, the turn dealer. Beans command fully last week's prices. Maple and blue peas sell less freely, and the former are 1s. cheaper; white must be noted 4s. higher than our former quotations. The supply of foreign oats being large, and several cargoes out of condition, the trade was slow, and sales difficult to effect, except at a decline of 6d. per qr.

Wheat, Red	52 to 56	Malt, Ordinary ..	48 to 52
Fine	56 to 66	Pale	54 to 60
White	60 to 66	Rye	30 to 32
Fine	62 to 70	Peas, Hog	43 to 46
Flour, per sack	40 to 45	Maple	46 to 47
Barley	25 to 28	Boilers	50 to 54
Malt	30 to 33	Beans, Ticks	40 to 44

Beans, Pigeon	42 to 46	Wheat	17s. 0d.
Harrow	35 to 41	Barley	8 0
Oats, Feed	23 to 24	Oats	6 0
Fine	23 to 27	Rye	9 6
Poland	23 to 26	Beans	1 0
Potato	24 to 27	Peas	5 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 19.

Wheat	52s. 6d.	Wheat	55s. 6d.
Barley	30 9	Barley	30 5
Oats	21 7	Oats	22 4
Rye	32 8	Rye	33 9
Beans	42 5	Beans	42 1
Peas	37 0	Peas	37 10

SEEDS.

The arrivals of linseed have been large during the past week; the demand was, however, tolerably good to-day, and fair qualities realised 45s. per qr. for crushing. White mustard-seed was in rather large supply, and somewhat easier to buy; of brown there was scarcely any offering. In canary-seed there was little passing, and quotations underwent no change. Winter tares of fine qualities commanded 8s. 6d. per bushel.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 29.

We experienced a healthy state of business during last week. Irish butter was again rather largely dealt in, and the market ended with a firm and promising appearance, at an established advance on all kinds of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. The consumption of bacon has gone on favourably; the sales effected in singled sides landed proportionably good, and our last quotations well supported. Nothing fresh offered or done in sales for forward shipment worth notice. Bale and tierce middles nearly stationary in demand and value. Hams of prime quality in demand at full prices. Lard more saleable, and the turn higher in price. The government contract for navy provisions was taken on Friday last: the pork, 14,000 tierces, at an average of about £3 13s.; the beef, 8,000 ditto, at an average of about £6 8s. per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 29.

This market is in much the same position as last week. The accounts from the plantations are not quite so favourable.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 29.

The attendance of butchers being somewhat numerous, the prime Scots, Herefords, Devons, &c., commanded a ready sale at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the currencies obtained last week, viz., from 3s. 8d. to 4s. per 8lbs.; in the middling and inferior breeds of beasts only a limited business was transacted, yet prices were supported. The arrivals of sheep still fall considerably short of those at the same time in 1844, owing to which the mutton trade to-day was very steady, particularly for long wool; and previous rates were obtained by the salesmen without difficulty. Lamb is now quite out of season. The veal trade was rather slow, and in some instances prices had a downward tendency. Pigs were a brisk sale, at higher prices.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 0 5 0	Pork	3 6 5 2
		Lamb, Os. 0d. to Os. 0d.	

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	811	Sheep	6,620	Calves	342	Pigs	291
Friday	3,853		25,140		138		305

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 29.
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Interior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do 2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto 3 10 .. 4 2
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 4 .. 4 6
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal 3 10 .. 4 10
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 .. 5 4
Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	

WOOL.

There has been a fair business doing this week in all descriptions of wool, and at full rates. The London public sales, to take place on the 2nd of October, will attract the attention of the trade.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—The past week has been one of unusual dullness in the market. The sales have been limited to little more than 26,300 bales, including 6,500 American taken on speculation, and 400 American, 200 Pernam, and 200 Egyptian for export. Prices are so little altered as to be unworthy of a change in our quotations.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 26.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Coarse Meadow .. 84s. to 95s. New Clover Hay .. 95s. to 126s.
New ditto Old ditto
Useful Old ditto .. 98 .. 105 Oat Straw .. 34 .. 36
Fine Upland ditto 106 .. 112 Wheat Straw .. 36 .. 38

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 27.

Stewart's, 19s. 0d.; Hetton's, 19s. 0d.; Braddyl's Hettons, 19s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 302.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 1,600 hhds and tierces at full rates, including a public sale of 100 hhds Barbadoes, which sold at 51s. to 51s. 6d. for middling to good yellow. There was more doing in refined goods; standard lumps selling at 66s. 6d. to 67s., and brown grocery at 65s. to 66s. per cwt. 1,500 bags Madras, in auction, fetched full market prices; middling to good strong yellow (Dobah kind) 50s. to 53s. 6d.; inferior and low, 47s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—No public sales. By private contract a small parcel of good ordinary Ceylon (native) sold at 47s. to 48s. per cwt.

Advertisements.

THE NONCONFORMIST'S SKETCH BOOK.
A Series of Views of a State Church, and its attendant evils. By EDWARD MIAL, author of "Views of the Voluntary Principle." Price 3s. 6d.
London: AYLOTT and JONES, Paternoster row.

THE RELIGIOUS CLAIMS OF IRELAND.
TO CHRISTIANS OF EVERY NAME, but
especially to the CONGREGATIONALISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BRETHREN,
Ireland has been recently much before you. In connexion with the measure for endowing the College of Maynooth some of your most cherished principles have been outraged. You have felt strongly, and you have strongly expressed your feeling. You have arisen with a unanimity which surprised both yourselves and your rulers; and if you have not at once and completely succeeded in your immediate object, you have revealed the existence of a principle, wide-spread and powerful, with which none will again lightly venture to tamper; and which, invigorated and matured, it is not too much to hope, will yet prove the palladium of all that constitutes the real glory of this great empire.

As Protestants and Christians you have become more united—as men and Britons you have become more enlightened. Great principles have been acknowledged, illustrated, and brought into action—important information has been diffused; and in many ways the recent strange movement has produced results its originators never anticipated. Now, as heretofore, God has made "the wrath of man to praise him." Now, as heretofore, "the remainder he will restrain."

But in one result especially we do rejoice—yea, and we will rejoice—your attention has been called to Ireland, and fixed upon it. Some of her sons have appealed once and again; but their voices were feeble, and failed to arrest more than a very partial attention. Now, "the lion hath roared, who will not fear?" The Lord God hath spoken, who can but prophesy? He who ruleth among the nations has by his providence done that, at once and effectually, which our efforts could not accomplish. It is ours, in his name, at this solemn and critical period, to hold open to you the roll of Ireland's wants and woes full in the light of his providence and word, that *your duty* and *his purposes* with reference to it may be at once discerned.

Ireland is your "sister." You recognise the affinity. She is at your side. She has been long and deeply oppressed, and you have the means of soothing, of healing, of compensating her, and of placing her in a position worthy of association with you.

Ireland is in misery. The ingredients of her bitter cup are many and potent. She has ignorance, vice, poverty; for each and for all you have the antidote. Her wretchedness you, and as far as appears to us, you only, have the means fully to remove.

Ireland is the home of Antichristian error. There the Man of Sin is in his strength, grown up into the manhood of his powers—a vast and effective hierarchy, a thoroughly organised laity. With the tribes of God is the Ark before which this Dagon must fall. The strong man armed has as yet, alas! kept all but undisturbed possession. It is for the Churches of Britain to send the Gospel of Christ to subjugate him and divide the spoil. The truth of God, fairly confronted with error, has elsewhere been successful. It has yet to prove its power and win its triumphs in Ireland; and upon you mainly devolves the obligation of testing its capabilities.

Ireland's population is nearly Nine Millions! more than that of all the Islands of the Southern Sea. Seven Millions of these are Roman Catholics! It has increased during this century with a rapidity unexampled and unparalleled in an old and unmanufacturing country. It is still increasing, and whilst its thickly planted districts are becoming denser every year, it is at the same time sending out myriads of its redundant population to every quarter of the globe. Ireland is seeding the earth with Popery and all its attendant baleful influences. Does not such a population and such a process merit the solemn consideration of those in whose hands, instrumentally, is the world's destiny—who have the means for Ireland's evangelisation, and can, if they will, employ them?

Ireland, in every point of view, is a Missionary country. The system of which more than three-fourths of her people are the victims, is opposed to the essential truths of the gospel—ignorance of those truths is the necessary and fatal consequence. Superstition and, in some parts, semi-barbarism are fearfully prevalent. The moral atmosphere is thick and tainted. If in some points the people are comparatively virtuous, they are so notwithstanding their system; but if awful crime is perpetrated to an extent to be found in few other countries in Europe, it may, we believe, be considered as in no small degree the result of that system. Further: Three Millions speak a language which they intensely feel is their own—a language foreign to English teachers. Five hundred thousand can neither speak nor understand any thing else. Are not these the usual characteristics of those dark places of the earth which claim and receive the aid of British Christian philanthropy? And shall other places be sought for, when to reach them you must pass by Ireland?

In the mind of Ireland there is a power mighty for evil or good to England and to the world. England has already felt this—the world is feeling it; and both will feel it more, unless a mightier influence controls and directs it. Happily the day of physical force is nearly passed away; but can Ireland not cope with England in the higher field of intellect? She has done

so for some years—England, too, in the maturity of her civilisation, Ireland in the infancy of her powers, scarcely conscious of possessing any. The subtle, elastic mind of Ireland, imbued with Popery and gifted with genius and volubility, is the most admirable instrument the world has yet seen for the diffusion of error. This the Popedom well knows, and has long used it. Irishmen, with their own easily distinguished names, oftener with French ones, are to be found probably in every important station in the Romish church throughout the world. Oh, then, why not heal those waters at their source? Why not give this noble instrumentality its proper direction? Why not make them, what above all people on the earth they are fitted to be, Heralds of the Truth?

Brethren, on these grounds, the broad grounds of Ireland's need—her exceeding wretchedness, moral and physical—her vast population, her high capabilities, and your close union with her, which you are determined shall not be repealed, we, on behalf of the Congregational Union of Ireland, most earnestly solicit your support. Of this Union, you should know something. The following is, in brief, its history and present position. It was formed in 1829, on the model of the Congregational Union of Scotland, by a few of the labourers then engaged in this trying field, who deeply felt the need of mutual association, and the duty of doing something for the spiritual good of their country, in connexion with their distinctive principles. Notwithstanding many difficulties, some of them of a strange and most unanticipated nature, "having obtained help of God, it has continued to this day." It has now Thirteen Agents employed in the work. The majority are either Pastors of Churches, with itinerating districts, or Missionaries wholly employed in going from place to place, finding or making openings for preaching the truth, always with reference to the formation of Churches. The others are readers and exhorters, whose sphere is from house to house, and from village to village, in more limited districts. There is, also, now identified with the Union, and supported out of its funds, a small Collegiate Institution, for the training of young men for the work of the mission and ministry in Ireland. It is presided over in its Theological Department, by the Rev. William Urwick, D.D., whose enlightened, untiring, and disinterested labours for Ireland rank him among her truest benefactors, and whose honoured name will be long cherished by those who come after him in the Congregational ministry in this country; and in the department of Classics and General Literature, by the Rev. J. Bewick, A.M., a brother who came amongst us with the highest testimonials of suitability for his office from those most competent to give them, and who has now for two years approved himself an able and efficient instructor of those committed to him, combining the utmost kindness and consideration, with diligence and discipline. The services of an excellent professor of the Irish language have also been secured. The education sought to be given is what will induce on respectable ministerial qualifications, an especial preparedness for the work of the Lord in Ireland. We confidently appeal to all who had the opportunity of listening to the recent examinations of the students, whether this object has not been, to a most animating degree, realised.

Of the Agents employed there are as yet but two whose principal object is the benefit of the Irish-speaking population. This is not the fault of the Committee. They feel the anomaly, and are keenly alive to the responsibility of such a state of things. It is believed that the total of evangelical ministers, of all denominations, capable of preaching in Irish, and giving themselves to that work, does not exceed twelve! This, recollecting the immense apparatus in existence professedly for the religious instruction of the country, is as absurd as it is lamentable. But the Committee are big with hope on this subject. The plan of a Celtic Mission in the West, was some time ago sketched and published by them. They have given it much consideration. They will continue to apply their minds to it. They know that suitable agency can be obtained; they know where it should be placed; and they pledge themselves that, if supported, they will prayerfully and steadily work this important undertaking to the utmost of their power.

The mind of Ireland is now awake—the people of Ireland are now comparatively sober—the politics of Ireland have excited a spirit of keen inquiry. Great principles are looming in the distance, astonishing Irishmen by their novelty and grandeur. Such a condition of mind should be met, and we are anxious at once to meet it. Tracts suited to the time and the people should be written and widely circulated. Lectures also, peculiar in their style and matter, should be extensively delivered. We can do this, too, if assisted. We have the men and the facilities—we want the money.

Shall we say anything of the advantages to be derived by Congregationalists from their known liberality of sentiment, and constant advocacy of the Voluntary principle? It is one of great value and high responsibility. Religion has been presented to the people of Ireland in the most unwelcome associations. They have been compelled to support what they deemed heretical and soul-destructive; and the hope that arguments on its behalf would candidly be examined, is destroyed by their known, because avowed, hatred of the system of which it is a part. We have no such barrier. We go forth, "taking nothing of the Gentiles." Cordially conceding to them the fullest civil and religious liberty, we bring to them a gospel in every way free. And if it be ever received, that is the medium through which they will accept it.

Christians of Britain, Brethren in the fellowship and hope of the Gospel, Congregationalists especially, we appeal to you. You have the subject now briefly and imperfectly stated; but with a case in itself so clear, and a cause so good, we are not, on this account, so anxious as we should otherwise be. The half has not been told you; but we believe what has been said is sufficient for the purpose. Will you not send the Gospel to Ireland? Shall the present excitement on her behalf end (as many a former one has done) in nothing? The Legislature will give nearly £30,000 per annum for the training of priests. We solemnly ask—will Christian Britain do her duty if she give less to counteract their baleful teaching? Will not each reader of this paper feel that "he must arise and work, for the matter belongs to him?" A People's interests are committed to you, and in them are involved the interests of Britain, your own beloved country, and of the world. Patriotism and philanthropy, then, unite with the plainest Christian duty, in urging the claims and pleading the cause of Ireland with you. A little band of brothers are on the spot. They are doing battle for the Lord of hosts; but to the eye of sense it is against fearful odds! Hemmed in on every side, they looked upward first, and then with strained eyes and outstretched hands towards you, they utter, through us, the man of Macedonia's cry, "Come over and help us." Oh, brethren, we are in the whirl of a mighty, and it may be a final, movement; the crisis of the great struggle between truth and error would appear to be at hand. Our countries, placed in close juxtaposition, are severally the home and citadel of the antagonist powers. Of the issue we cannot doubt. Of the precise mode of its accomplishment we may not be so sure. But is it not something that truth is here—that Scriptural Organisation is here—that a machinery is here, already in operation, which, though at present limited, is, from its nature, capable of any degree of expansion and power. Come then, dear brethren, oh come "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Give us your earnest, united prayers. Give us your regular systematic aid, and you will soon see that in our conjoint efforts we shall not labour in vain—that, while discharging a sacred duty towards others, you are laying up a store of blessing for yourselves. Conferring on us and our poor country the richest boon, you will find "that there is that scattereth and yet increaseth." "God will bless you," and your favoured land, "and all the ends of the earth shall fear him."

Signed, by order of the Annual Conference,

NOBLE SHEPPARD, Chairman.

DUBLIN, July, 1845.

Subscriptions and donations will be received in London by Messrs Hankey and Co., Fenchurch street; Rev. J. Sherman, Surrey Chapel house, Blackfriars road; Rev. James Carlile, Helmsley terrace, Hackney; and D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., corresponding Secretary, 15, Arundel street, Strand; in Manchester by Rev. Dr. Clunie, and Rev. Dr. Davidson; in Liverpool by Rev. J. Kelly, and Rev. G. S. Ingram; in Edinburgh by Rev. J. R. Campbell, and Rev. W. Swan; in Dundee by Rev. A. Russell, and Mr. E. Urquhart; and in Aberdeen by Rev. J. Kennedy; also by the treasurer, T. Turner, Esq., Royal Bank, Dublin.

TO MINISTERS AND CONGREGATIONS.

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Rev. J. P. DOBSON, Orange street.
Rev. ANDREW GRAY, Perth.
Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, M.A., Regent's square.
Rev. R. W. HAMILTON, Leeds.
Rev. E. JONES, Plymouth.
Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, York-street Chapel, Westminster.
Rev. GEORGE PRITCHARD, H. M. Consul at Tahiti.
Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON, Tabernacle.
Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, Surrey Chapel.
Rev. J. PYE SMITH, D.D., F.R.S., Homerton.
Rev. EDWARD STEANE, D.D., Denmark-place Chapel, Camberwell.

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THOMAS ARNOLD'S COMMENTARIES FOR THE RICH AND THE POOR MAN.
No. 7.

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EXPLANATORY KEY.

1. The New Analysis at the head of each chapter shows the leading subjects of its contents; and, as the REFLECTIONS are founded on the Analysis, the reader may find it desirable to read each article of the Analysis in connexion with the corresponding Reflection; thus (Gen. i.)—
"1. *Origin of Creation.* 1. The great first cause of Creation was God. This chapter," &c. The observations in the Reflections are, however, so made as to render them in complete order for reading without the use of the Analytical Heading, which heading may be of separate utility in expounding a chapter.
In reading the chapter several things are to be noticed:—
2. Passages in Brackets show that they may be omitted in Family Reading, being mostly chronological, or eastern metaphors, or statements of iniquity, liable to abuse by the ignorant and thoughtless.
3. Words, followed by words in brackets, show that the latter are more suitable substitutes, being not so coarse as those of the early translation; or, in some instances, those passages give a rendering much more clear for the plain reader, without generally introducing any learned criticisms.
4. Where a division of a chapter is marked at the left hand, among the verses, as in Gen. ii. 7, where (chap. ii.) occurs, and in Gen. iv. 25, where (chap. v.) occurs, it is to signify that learned critics have thought those divisions more desirable than those in our common Bibles; the reader will, however, observe, that they are so marked as not to interfere with the usual numbering of our common chapters or verses, both remaining as before familiar to the eye. In Gen. ii. the first six verses are thought to belong to chap. i. In Gen. iv. the two last verses are thought to belong to chap. v., and so for other like divisions. These divisions may frequently be useful for the better understanding of the connexion of the subject.
5. Some passages are printed in a poetical form, like blank verse, as Gen. iv. 23, "Ye wives of Lamech," &c., showing that they are so in the original; and in reading the Psalms, Proverbs, and Prophets, which, as well as Job and Solomon's Song, are poetical books, the plain reader will often see the force and beauty of the passage, by observing the parallels, and particularly the antithesis, or contrast, which they are intended to exhibit. As, for example, Prov. xii. 1, 2—
1. "Whoso loveth instruction, loveth knowledge;
But he that hateth reproof is brutish."
2. A good man obtaineth favour of the Lord;
But a man of wicked devices will be condemned."
6. The Paragraphs are often differently marked from those of our common Bibles. These ought to connect, instead of which they often confound or divide subjects. The aim of the paragraphs in this Bible has been to correct these defects.
7. The passages interspersed in brackets, when in Roman characters, with C. O. prefixed, point out to the reader the Chronological Order of reading. As, for instance, the history in the book of Job is considered to have occurred before many of the events which are recorded in the book of Genesis; it is therefore marked for reading, Gen. ch. xi. Many of the Psalms are connected in order with events recorded in the Historical Books, though they are collected together as one volume of sacred poetry; and many of the prophetic predictions were given at periods, the history of which is connected without them in Kings, Chronicles, &c., while the predictions are classed together. The Prophets, also, are not given exactly in the order in which they prophesied, but are arranged according to their size and importance, the shorter prophecies being placed last in the prophetic volume. It may not be advisable to disturb the usual order in Family reading; but for closet use the Chronological order will be found valuable, as it corrects these anomalies in our common Bibles.
8. The passages marked at the foot of each chapter, in italics, are Scriptural Expositions of the subject of that chapter, and may be used by the private reader as he would use marginal references.
9. The dates of the months prefixed to certain chapters are not designed to direct the Family Reading, but the Closet Reading, of those who have leisure to peruse the whole Bible in the year. The Old Testament is, for the most part, to be read in the morning, and the New Testament in the evening, with a few portions of the Old, including the Psalms. Family readers are left to make their own arrangement, as are closet readers who cannot adopt the plan.
10. The Questions affixed are just sufficient to embrace the main facts or truths recorded in each chapter, and to keep alive the attention and inform the minds of the servants and children of a family. The reader may multiply or diminish them at pleasure.
11. The division of very long chapters, for convenience, needs no explanation.

No. II.

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Oct. 1, 1845.

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